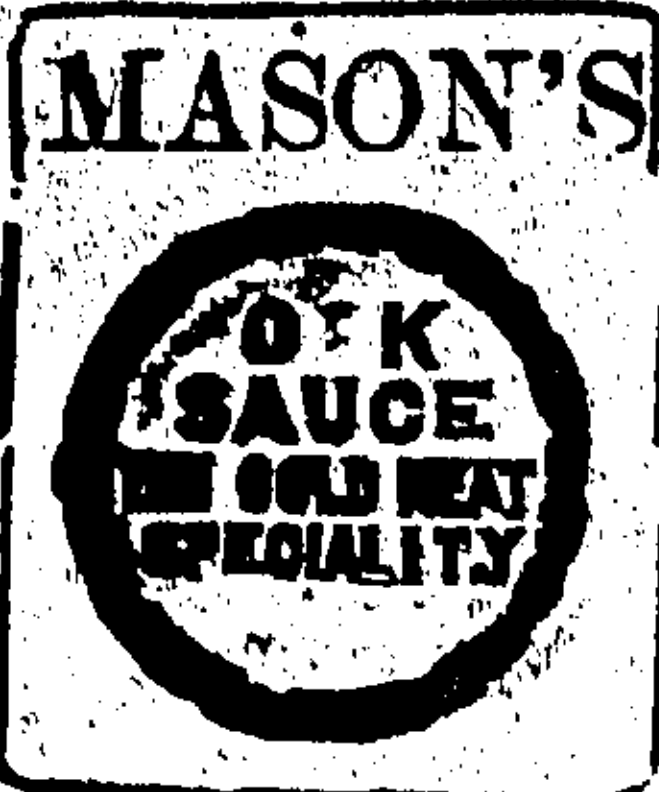




Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the Central Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,294 號四十九百二十九萬一第 日三十月二年申庚 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1920. 四拜禮 號一月四年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone 1512.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE	
WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	" " " "
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NIGHT CLAS	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	" " " "
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	" " " "
SATURDAY	
Extra Car-12.00 Midnight	" " " "
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
1.00 noon to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
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SHORT CLAS	
As on Week Days	" " " "
SPECIAL CLAS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table. Not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.	
On and after TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)	
DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsai)	7.30
SEK KUNG	8.00
Shum Chai	8.30
Shungshui	9.00
Yamoi	9.30
Yamoi Market	10.00
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CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

FUND EXCEEDS 8 LAKHS.

There has been considerable improvement of late in the financial conditions of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, says the *Times of India*. Some of the latest contributions are—Rs. 70,250 from the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Rs. 50,000 for research work from the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Rs. 50,000 from the Maharani of Hutwa, Rs. 50,000 from Mr. Baldeo Das Gopal Sen, and Rs. 50,000 from Maharaja Pradip for the extension of laboratories, Rs. 40,000 from Bird and Co., and Rs. 20,000 from Messrs. Dunlop and Co., and Rs. 10,000 from the Raja of Visianagar for research work.

The Zemindars of Behar have contributed Rs. 125,000. Sir David Yule has recently promised a handsome subscription of Rs. 9,000 annually and Sir Dorab Tata's companies Rs. 7,500 annually towards the encouragement of research work in chemistry. The Tea Jute and Mining Association, with the Mining Federation, are contributing Rs. 20,000 annually for five years for their additional research workers. The total annual income at the proposed opening of school next cold weather will exceed a lakh and will enable five whole time research scholars to be employed in addition to the Government teaching staff.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales will perform the opening ceremony of the school next cold weather. The total fund of the school at present is Rs. 8,50,000, including a lakh from the Indian Research Fund Association, Simla.

NAUTICAL TRAINING.

PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR CALCUTTA.

The following communiqué was recently issued by the Bengal Government:—

The Government of Bengal have for some time past had under their consideration the question of establishing a School or Nautical Institute in Calcutta for the training of Indian seamen in the elements of the theory of navigation and for the training of Indians in the art of navigation on a scientific basis. No facilities at present exist in this Presidency for Indians to qualify themselves for certificates of competency for higher posts in the mercantile marine.

The Governor in Council is inclined to view that an institute or academy on the lines of training institutions in European countries might prove beneficial to a section of Indians of average education who might be encouraged to take up sailor's profession in the future. Enquiries made by Government show that there is at present no actual demand for such an institution in Calcutta but the Governor-in-Council thinks that the matter might be discussed with advantage at the present time. The question requires to be very carefully considered. It is necessary in the first place to ascertain definitely whether there is scope for such an institution in Calcutta and if so the matter should be examined in fuller detail, the course of training, the probable number of boys desirous of going to sea, the shipping companies willing to employ them, educational and other qualifications required for such employment and any other relevant points.

The Government of Bengal consider that the matter should be examined by a representative Committee, as in Bombay and Madras where a similar question is already under consideration. The Governor-in-Council is accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee to consider the question with special reference to the points mentioned above. The Calcutta Port Officer will be the President of the Committee.

AVIATION IN BRAZIL.

SUCCESS OF HANDLEY-PAGE.

There is a keen rivalry between airplane manufacturers of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy for the privilege of developing commercial aviation in Brazil, says a Rio de Janeiro correspondent. All of them have had representatives here for months endeavouring to interest the government in their projects or to obtain concessions permitting them to operate aerial freight and passenger lines.

The British Handley-Page company has obtained a government concession to establish an air line for passengers and cargo between the principal cities of Brazil but no British machines have yet arrived. It is said that 22,000,000 has been set aside to develop air routes by this concern along the entire coast from Pernambuco to Buenos Aires with stations at eight points on the way. It is stated that powerful machines of the four-motor type capable of carrying a ton of freight and 21 passengers will be used. The British company proposes to operate the lines until Brazilian companies are organized to take over the business and buy the airplanes.

One American company has two expert aviators and four machines here but it is not known that they have done anything other than to give some exhibition flights. Application has been made to the government for permission to establish a limited passenger service in the vicinity of this city.

A representative of a large American financial institution who recently investigated the possibilities of commercial aviation in Brazil said that this country did not at present offer a profitable market for American airplane manufacturers but he added:

"The foreign manufacturer who remains on the ground during the lean years and aids in the development will eventually receive financial reward, and what is more important, he will place the nation he represents in a position of great influence in South American aviation."

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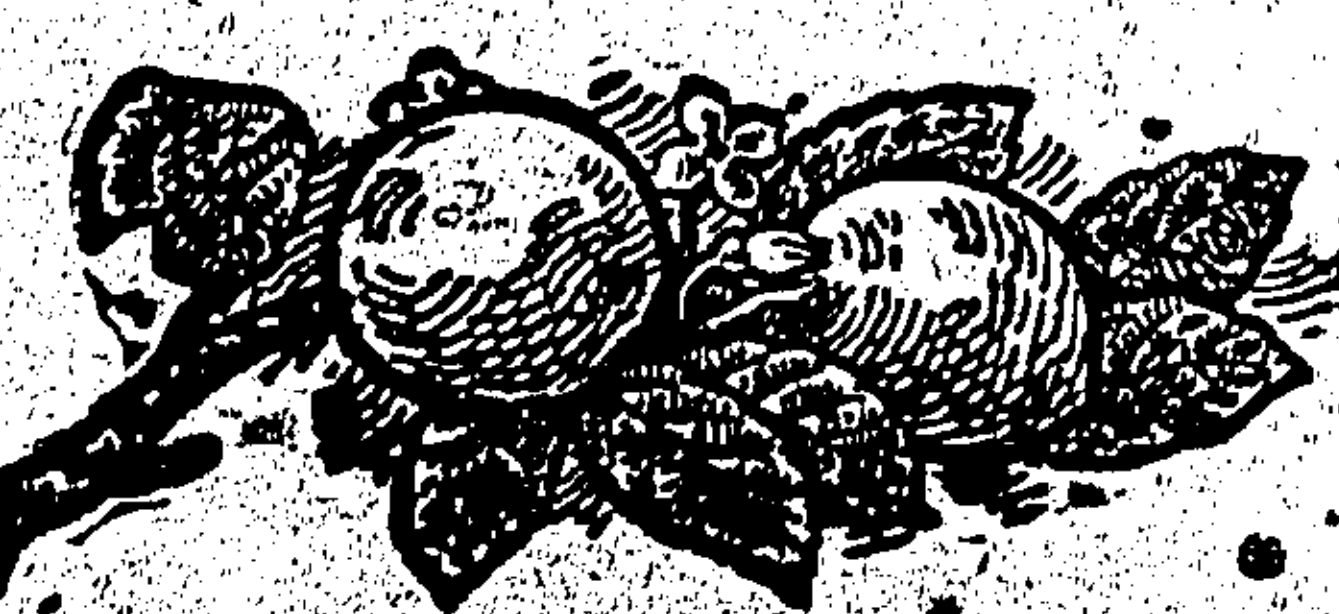
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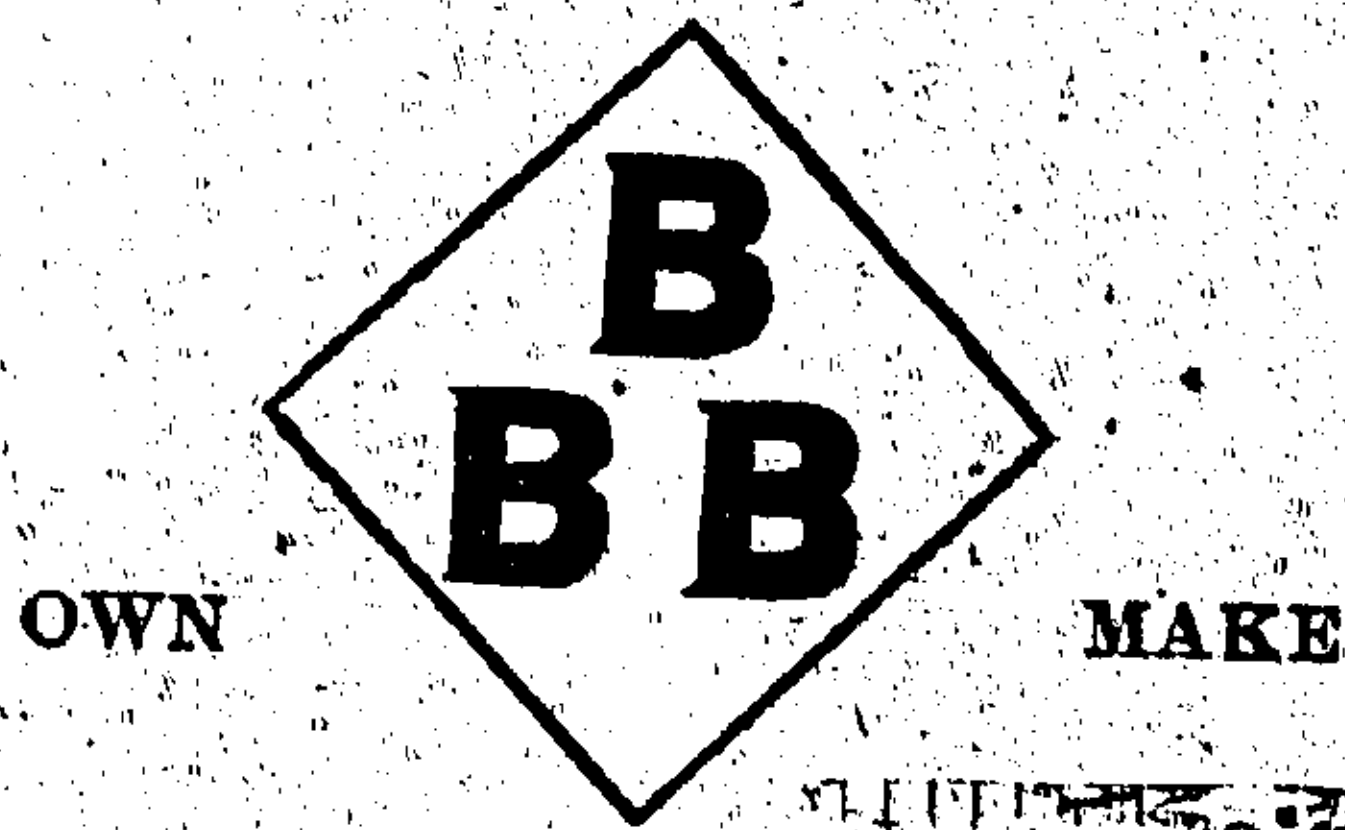
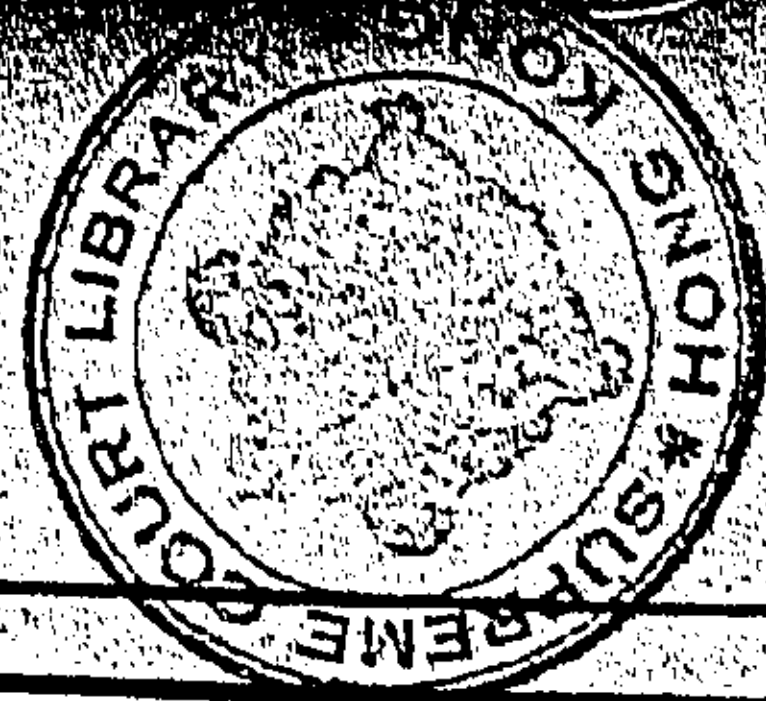
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BOVRIL

MR. ASQUITH ON IRELAND. SELF-GOVERNMENT REMEDY.

Mr. Asquith, addressing Paisley electors, said the question of our relations with Ireland was one of the highest urgency and importance. He had been a Home Ruler ever since he entered public life. After detailing his own share in the Home Rule movement, Mr. Asquith said that in the early years of the war, when it was impossible to make effective progress in the matter, he was growing up on the flank of the old constitutional Nationalist party, led by Mr. Redmond, the revolutionary body with wider and ulterior purposes which now went by the name of Sinn Fein. It was the hotheads of that new party who provoked the lamentable Easter rising in Dublin in 1916. Declaring that we were then within measurable distance of prospective settlement, Mr. Asquith added, "Here comes in the tragedy. The early spring of 1918 was most unfortunately and most short-sightedly chosen by the Government for the introduction of a compulsory Military Service Bill which could be extended to Ireland." The first Coalition Government of which he was head was satisfied that from the temper and disposition of the Irish people it was not worth the while that the military results would not justify the ill-feeling, resentment, and animosity that would be aroused. "It seems to me still," he added, "that it was an act of unstatesmanlike short-sightedness, which could not be too much regretted, that this particular moment was chosen for the application of compulsory military service in Ireland." At that time he warned the Government that in trying to enforce compulsory military service they were guilty of terrible short-sightedness. The Compulsory Service Bill was carried, but there had never been any attempt to execute it, and the terrible consequences which had followed could have been easily avoided. They had never had the courage or the foolhardiness to attempt to put their measure into operation. Nothing was done for twenty months after compulsory service had been on the Statute book, it was hanging over the Irish people, but never applied. The promise of Home Rule was delayed and not fulfilled. What was the effect upon Irish opinion and feeling? Exactly what you might have expected. The effect was that Sinn Fein, which was on the down grade and losing election after election during the months which preceded the report of the Irish Convention—Sinn Fein raised its head. Disappointed, and as it said before, the Irish people deserted the standard of the constitutional party and rallied round the flag of the revolutionary party. As it were, there was not enough trouble already, you had military rule, a soldier put at the head of the Government, troops poured into the country in enormous numbers. Military rule in some of its most fantastic and most exasperating and irritating forms became dominant in Ireland, and when the general Election of December a year ago took place the Constitutional party was swept out of existence at the poll, and the guidance, the statesmanship, of the national cause passed very largely into revolutionary hands.

And now, continued Mr. Asquith, what do we see. It is a belated attempt, I am glad the Government are at last trying, late in the day though it is, to redeem the promise that ought to have been performed two years ago. Yes, but with all the difference in the world. The atmosphere in Ireland in 1918 was totally different to the atmosphere in 1920. I am not referring to the lamentable and reprehensible growth of murder and of outrage, but you have what is more serious; you have got the opinion of law-abiding people, who are not themselves disposed to transgress the law, still less to be guilty of criminal acts. The sympathy of law-abiding people is not with those who are trying to execute the law, but passively with those who violate the law. That is most serious from the point of view of social order. Whatever measure you now introduce, even though inspired by the highest and most far-seeing statesmanship, is handicapped, and starts with a relatively poor chance. Nevertheless, we must persevere, and in my judgment, we ought to persevere without delay in that which is the only effectual means of getting at the root of all this trouble, namely, in completing, rendering practicable, and setting upon its legs, a generous system of Irish self-government. (Cheers.)

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

I shall reserve my judgment on the proposals of the Government until I see them in the shape of a Bill, but I will not refuse to consider not only dispassionately, but with every desire to broaden and strengthen and render more effective for its purpose any proposal put forth in good faith and with the object of securing Irish self-government. (Cheers.) I think that for a permanent settlement, and it is for that we ought to look, we must proceed upon the most generous lines I speak for myself. But I am quite prepared to run such risks as there are in giving the new Irish Parliament control over their Customs and Excise; in other words, putting them on the same footing in that respect as all our great self-governing Dominions. He was satisfied that the Irish in the long run were a very shrewd and businesslike people, and if this power was entrusted to them they would not abuse it, at any rate as against us, and in the long run, not as against any section of their own inhabitants, because if they did they would be impoverishing themselves to a far greater extent than they would injure us or their fellow citizens. It was to their interest to have the freest and most unrestricted intercourse between the two islands. Nor was he seriously alarmed at the apprehension, quite honestly entertained in some quarters, that the majority would adopt by means of the excise or income-tax, unfair treatment towards the minority. There was no place in the world which was so interdependent, and

PRESIDENT WILSON ANGRY WITH M. JUSSEBRAND AND LORD GREY.

The possibility of the President's displeasure next being visited upon Ambassador Jusserand of France, and that his recall might be asked was widely discussed in Washington in the gossip growing out of Secretary Lansing's designation.

The President is known to have been terribly incensed over Viscount Grey's letter on the peace treaty, and also over the fact that Viscount Grey discussed at social dinners the peace treaty and England's views on it with both Republican and Democratic senators.

In the same whirl of diplomatic society Ambassador Jusserand is said to have discussed the treaty equally frankly from the French viewpoint. He has made plain that France would take any reservations to get the United States into the League. Secretary Lansing has been a particularly close social associate of the French ambassador.

If the President really feels, as gossip says, that his circle has been "giving aid and comfort" to his "personal enemies" in the Senate, another visitation of the presidential wrath might not be unexpected.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

SUGGESTED VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Should Mr. Lloyd George go away for a six months' holiday? This question, says a home paper, is being raised by his friends, some of whom are urging him to drop work and save his health. A tour round the world would do him good, and it would not be without value from the imperial point of view, though perhaps this consideration breaks into the whole idea of the plan.

There are other reasons why he should go for this trip. He has long promised Welsh Americans to go out and visit them. His much-loved daughter has gone to India, and he would like nothing better than a visit to her. He could not go until the peace-making is finished, or until the political parties here assume a kind of permanence. If he left now how long would the Coalition last? And what would be the fate of the Liberal Coalitionists who left all to follow him and would be sheep without a shepherd if the Premier went on tour?

to suppose, for instance, that there would be anything in the nature of a predatory system of fiscal injustice against Ulster. As to his mind to credit the Irish people with the intelligence of lunatics. Ulster was the great source of Irish prosperity and wealth, and anything which tended to drive away either capital or labour from Ulster, or to hamper or penalise the exercise of the magnificent system which the Ulster people had built up by their own energy and skill would be more fatal to the rest of Ireland than it would be to Ulster itself.

Quoting Mr. John Redmond's dictum that Ireland is a unity, Mr. Asquith continued: "You must keep in view in your covering purpose of the whole thing, and at the same time you must not be afraid for the sake of political logical symmetry, or anything of that kind, to allow for wide elasticity and diversity in regard to particular areas and particular interests. Many and successive are the disappointments with which our attempts to solve Irish difficulties are constantly met. I am sanguine enough still to believe—if that view of the case in its breadth and significance is duly and properly presented, not only to the people of Ireland as a whole, but the minority in the South and to the people of North-East Ulster in the North, presented to them not as representing the triumph of a majority over a minority, but as a means of accommodation by which, without any sacrifice of religion, local custom, if you like, of prejudice and prepossession—they may live side by side and contribute to the progress and prosperity of the common country; and I am sanguine enough to believe you will even not need to coerce Ulster." He believed the predominance for the moment of Sinn Fein, which undoubtedly aggravated the difficulties of the case, was only a transient phenomenon.

AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

There were some people who believed the first act of an Irish Assembly would be to proclaim something in the nature of an Irish Republic. He did not think so. He was not alarmed by that prospect. What did an Irish Republic mean in fact? It would mean the sovereignty of Ireland not only from the United Kingdom, but a voluntary self-exclusion from the whole British Empire. Ireland would become a little isolated unit deliberately cut off by her own act from partnership in one common Imperial adventure. She would be belittling herself, going down the steps of the ladder, abdicating her place in the greatest partnership in the world, and taking her place amongst the smallest and least considered of all political units. What possible interest had Ireland in inheriting herself a debt from the greatest nations of the world? It was a danger he was quite prepared to guard against. He was quite prepared to get rid of what was by far the greatest approach to our statesmanship, not only a retroach, but a flagrant and indefensible violation of the principle of self-determination to which we, with other great peoples, had committed ourselves. The case of Ireland in some respects stood on its own footing. It was a case where social order was seriously and periodically imperilled, but though the most urgent, it was not the only case in which the principle of self-determination should be more fully applied. They wanted it in Scotland, in Wales, and they wanted it in England also.

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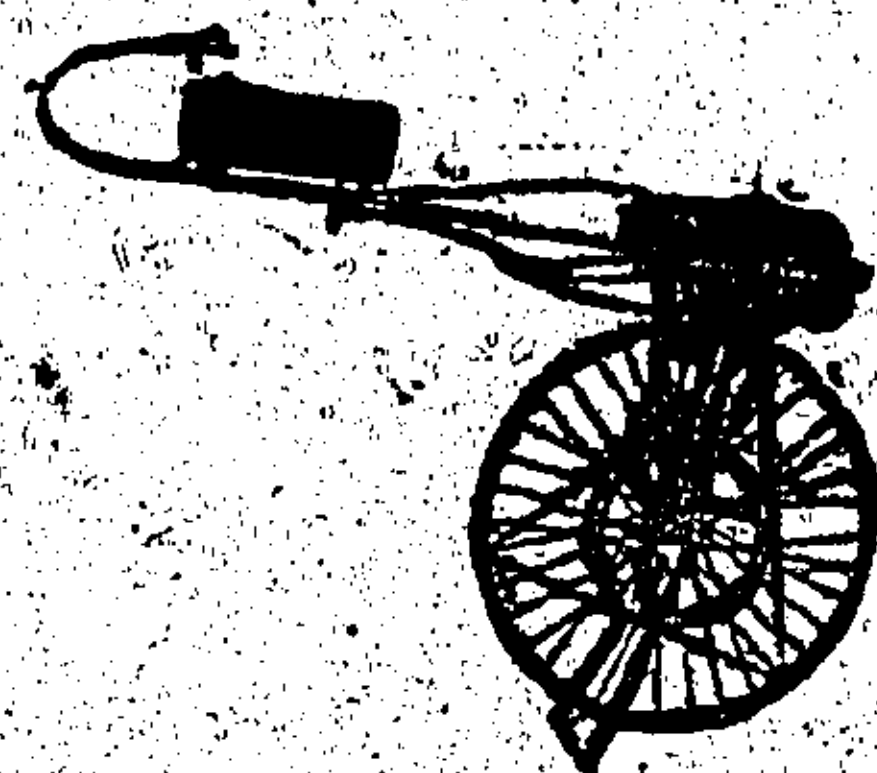
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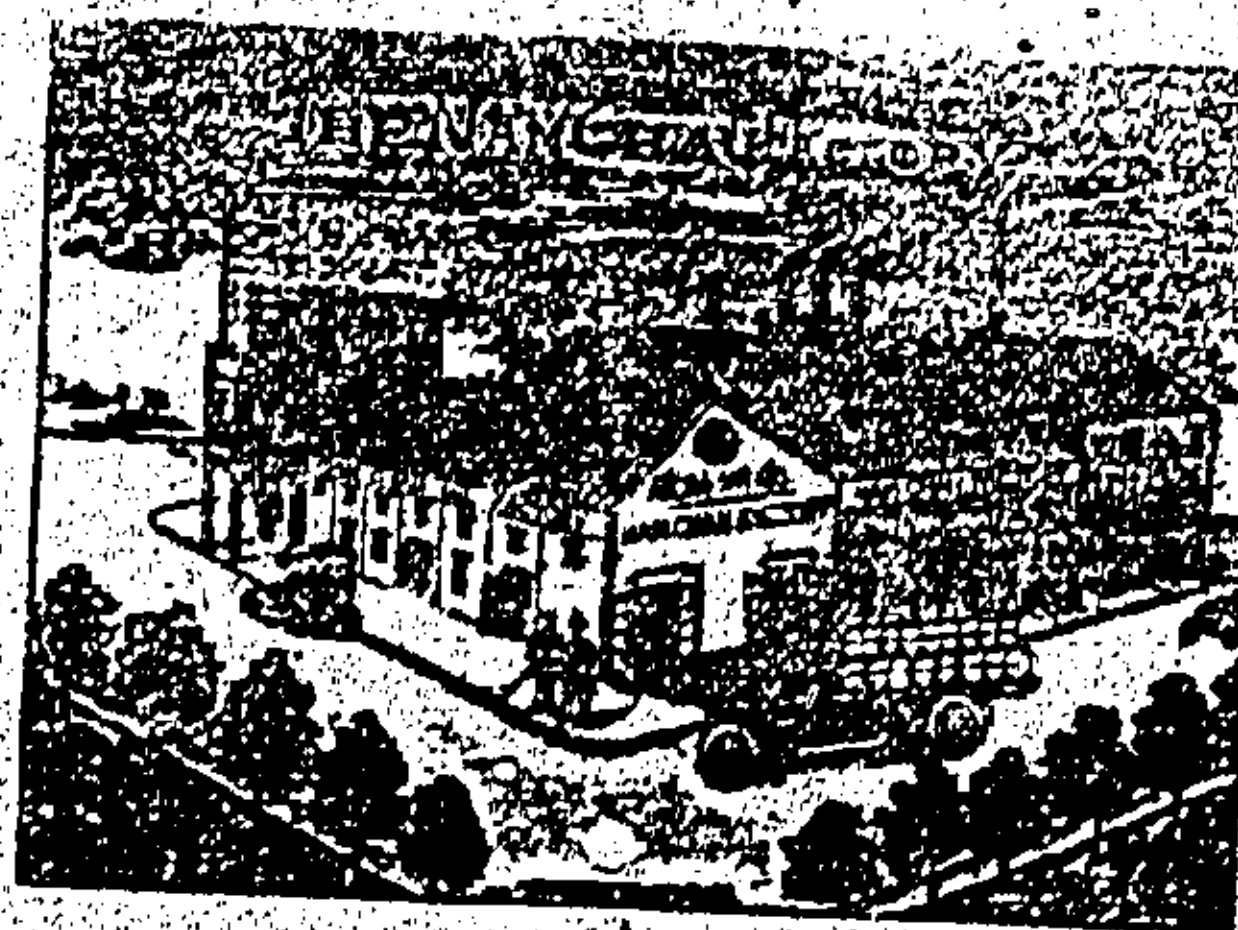
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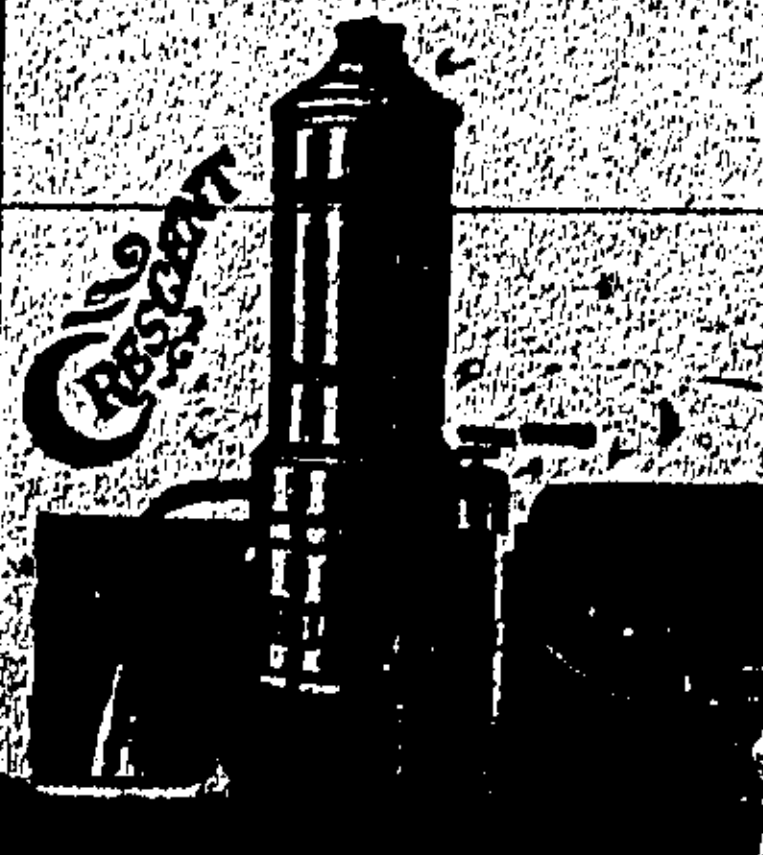
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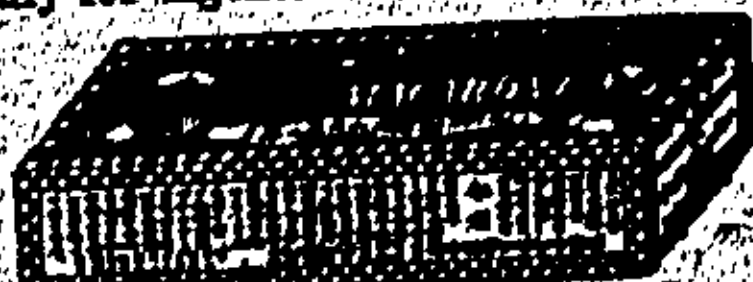
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THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I am glad to see in to-day's issue of your paper that my old antagonist Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., B.Sc., etc., has dared to enter the arena again under the initials "A.H.C." and I am very pleased to meet him.

My answer to Mr. Crook's questions are all contained in the five Supplementary Pamphlets of my book, and I do not wish to trespass on your valuable space or to bore your readers by repeating what I have already written. Perhaps it may interest your readers to know that in answer to numerous requests, I have at last decided to publish these pamphlets, which I originally intended to reserve as material for a future volume.

I think, however, that I ought to reply to certain of your correspondent's remarks regarding the truth of the Deluge, the origin of Loess, the freezing of Northern Asia, and the so-called "Ice Age."

Although Mr. Crook has confronted me with a formidable array of authorities, I certainly disagree with the geological and scientific theories and suppositions of the authorities quoted by him, because they conflict with History, Science, and Religion, and it was this bewildering confusion of theories and suppositions which led me to devote my leisure hours to serious study and research. I do not believe in theories and suppositions, because an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory.

Mr. Crook quotes the theories and suppositions of famous authorities against me, but are his authorities right? Can he prove that they are right?

I have proved all my discoveries and findings by historical, scientific and geological facts. Can Mr. Crook substantiate the theories and suppositions of his authorities by facts? I defy him to do so.

Mr. Crook, who is evidently a faithful pupil and follower of the famous scientists quoted by him, does not believe in the truth of the Deluge, and supports his disbelief by the indirect opinions of the Dean of Lincoln; but how, I ask, do Mr. Crook's authorities account for the origin of the salt lakes, marshes and deserts of the highlands and lowlands of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia? Are they not the evaporated and desiccated remains of vast seas of salt water which smothered and drowned vegetation, and which were created by the Diluvian Tidal Wave as it swept round the Earth and engulfed the different continents? Can Mr. Crook prove that their origin is otherwise?

Mr. Crook quotes Sir John Murray as his authority for asserting that there has been no subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean. If, in accordance with Mr. Crook's authorities, there has been no great subsidence of land in the Pacific Ocean, how do he and his authorities account for the origin and existence of the massive stone architectural remains of Polynesia:—a. Mariana Island; b. Ponape Island; c. Kusaie Island; d. Hanganabur Island; e. Easter Island; f. Hanganabur Island; g. all these islands are separated from each other by thousands of miles of the Ocean, and the savages of these islands are totally ignorant of the origin of these wonderful relics of an Antediluvian Civilization. A study of the geology of these island groups, and the Eastern seaboard of China, all prove subsidence. And, again, how do Mr. Crook and his authorities account for the 37,000,000 square miles of red volcanic clay in the central regions of the Pacific Ocean covering the site of the sunken continent located by me? Are not these convincing proofs of subsidence following a great terrestrial convulsion? Recent geological observations in Central Asia all point to upheaval, and the great fissures and depressions of the Tien Shan district of Chinese Turkestan and the Great Rift Valley, extending from the canyon of the Jordan and Dead Sea through the Red Sea across Abyssinia to Lake Rudolf through British East Africa, and down the Shire Valley to the Indian Ocean, are all proofs of this great catastrophic convulsion which upheaved Central Asia, cracked and changed the surface of the earth and submerged a continent.

Mr. Crook still obstinately adheres to his belief that Loess is a wind-borne deposit. If the vast deposits of Loess in the Yellow River Valley District of China (about 400,000 square miles in area and in places about 1,000 feet thick), Siberia, Russian Turkestan, Rhine Valley (about 600 feet thick), Nile Valley, Colorado River Valley, Mississippi Basin, Amazon Basin, and the Liverpool Plains, and Darling Downs of Australia are not water-borne (Diluvian) as proved by me, can Mr. Crook and his authorities satisfactorily explain and prove that these vast deposits of Loess consist of wind-borne dust? Where was the dust blown from and how was it deposited in these different areas? This theory of wind-borne dust is impossible and absurd.

Again, great "pockets" or deposits of bones of wild horses and other rare Antediluvian mammals have been unearthed in the Loess of Soltau in Burgundy (Europe), Agate, Sioux Country, Nebraska (United States), the plains of Australia, and other parts of the world.

Are not these deposits of bones proof of the Deluge, and were not these animals drowned, swamped together, and then deposited in these places by the whirling waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave? Can Mr. Crook prove that it is otherwise? So far scientists have not been able satisfactorily to account for the origin of these "pockets" of bones, because they have not been able to prove the truth of the Deluge. Mr. Crook does not believe in the shifting of the Antediluvian Polar Regions, but if he will forget his authorities and devote a little time to the careful independent study of the geological and glacial conditions of Labrador, Newfoundland, the North West Territory of Canada, Scotland, North of Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Germany, Northern Russia, and Nova Scotia, he will find that I am right and that his authorities are wrong.

Having pointed out the way and switched on the searchlight of truth, it will now be a simple matter for Mr. Crook and other scientists to verify and confirm my discoveries and findings, which I hope will eventually lead to the reconciliation of History, Geology, Science, and Religion.—Yours truly,

RUSSIANS BOYCOTT JAPANESE ARTICLES.

ACTION BY COMMUNIST PARTY IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Communist party in Vladivostock has passed a resolution which was approved by the Revolutionary Military Commission boycotting Japanese goods. Boycott on some of the Japanese goods has already begun in the city.

About the middle of February, a body of revolutionaries in Nikolisk attacked some Koreans on the street and seized a quantity of milk which the Koreans were carrying to the Japanese army. The hiring of carts and vehicles by the Japanese troops as well as the purchase of various goods is forbidden. With regard to this, the Japanese military authorities have lodged a protest with the committee.

The movement is being carried on. The headquarters of the revolutionaries in the city of Habarovsk secretly ordered the Russian merchants at the end of February not to sell foodstuffs to Japanese so long as the Japanese soldiers are not withdrawn. At the same time it was decided that merchants who do not obey this order will be forced to suspend their business.

This order has not yet gone into effect, but the price of commodities in general, and the wages which the Japanese have to pay, have been enormously raised. The Bolsheviks in the city of Blagoveshensk have published the following resolution: "That a boycott against the Japanese soldiers, the Japanese offices and the Japanese merchants as well as laundries, retail merchants and others should be started. The resolution will become effective 24 hours after its publication in the newspapers."

As a result of the enforcement of this resolution, the Japanese Fourteenth Division experienced untold inconveniences when withdrawing from the city as they were unable to hire carts and other vehicles.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

JAPAN AND METHODS USED IN THE WEST.

The first session of the Japanese Industrial Affairs Investigation Committee was held recently, the Premier presiding, and a brief speech was made by him. The committee was created to study the industrial conditions of Japan, which are still awaiting solution. Japan, he said, is still in her own environment, and conditions here being different from those of Western Europe, the solution of Japan's industrial problems cannot be carried out along the lines followed by Western nations. The solution of these problems will necessitate alterations in laws and institutions, and a committee has been appointed to study the new developments in the industrial situation and to advise the Government as to the best method to pursue.

The committee got to work as soon as the Premier had finished speaking, and the first bill referred to it by the Government, the Trades Union Law was, after a brief study, referred to a special committee nominated by the chairman.

Zemba, he will find that the area affected by the shifting of the Polar Regions from the Centre of Greenland to their present position to the North of Asia is about 15 degrees.

It was this sudden advance of the cold towards Northern Asia, caused by the great upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of a large mass of land in the Pacific Ocean, which suddenly froze the land and the carcasses of extinct mammoths, which were drowned by the engulfing waters of the Diluvian Tidal Wave, and preserved them up to the present day. And this sudden freezing of Northern Asia also accounts for the frozen loess and gravel deposits of "islands" of the gold-fields of the Lena District of Siberia, which are still a riddle to the geologists and scientists of the world.

These deposits of loess and gravel were swept into their present position by the Diluvian Tidal Wave waters and then frozen hard by the sudden cold, and they have also remained in this frozen condition up to the present day. The geological conditions of the rocks, soil and vegetation of Northern Asia all point to its once having enjoyed a temperate climate, and is not this proof absolute that Northern Asia became suddenly frozen, and not slowly as supposed by Dr. A. E. Wallace, one of Mr. Crook's authorities?

Since the Earth came into existence as a molten ball of matter and gradually cooled, commencing from its two Polar extremities, there have only been two great Glacial Periods, that previous to the Deluge and the change in the Polar Regions, lasting probably millions of years, and that after the Deluge up to the present day, affecting about 15 degrees of certain portions of the land surface of the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth. The whole Earth has never at any time of its existence been covered with a mantle of ice as erroneously supposed and believed by many geologists and scientists, and this is clearly proved by the total absence of glacial conditions in Asia, South America, Africa, Australia and the Islands of Polynesia.

I confidently believe that my discoveries have solved the glacial and geological riddles which have hitherto baffled the geologists and scientists of the world. Mr. Crook attempted to ridicule and belittle my discoveries in the beginning, but he will find that I am a Chinese sealer after truth, and I relieve his biased mind of its stock of impossible theories and suppositions and carefully investigate my discoveries and findings which are all supported by historical, geological and scientific facts. I am sure he will find that I am right and that all his authorities are wrong.

Having pointed out the way and switched on the searchlight of truth, it will now be a simple matter for Mr. Crook and other scientists to verify and confirm my discoveries and findings, which I hope will eventually lead to the reconciliation of History, Geology, Science, and Religion.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAL

Hongkong, March 29th, 1930.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

A large crowd assembled yesterday to watch the replay of the Los v. Wongs match in the open doubles, and it was learnt with much surprise that the Wongs had, against all precedent, taken up the extraordinary attitude that the match—which had ended 9 sets to 1 in their favour on Tuesday—should be continued and not re-played in its entirety, as had been arranged when failing light forced a stoppage of play on Tuesday. Whatever reason the Wongs may have had for this attitude—it is the universally accepted rule that a tennis match interrupted for any reason should be re-played—it robbed the spectators of a much looked forward to match. Although starting with a handicap of two sets against them, the Lo brothers, very sportingly, agreed to carry on, and it was with much satisfaction that the spectators saw the Los assert their marked superiority by winning the match. There is now little doubt that the Lo brothers will meet Jennings and Hancock in the semi-finals. What will happen in that event cannot be foretold, for the Club pair has not yet played a match.

In the fourth set (three had been played on the previous day) the Los proved that given ordinary conditions they are the better players. M. W. Lo, won the first game without losing an ace, and took, also, the second game, thanks to steady play from the back line. The Wongs captured one game, but the Los took the next two and were leading 4-1 before giving their opponents another game. The Lo brothers then won the next two games and the set, equalising matters. This set had been remarkable only for extremely steady play by both pairs, who were taking no risks at all. Occasionally, M. W. Lo, the best player on the court, brought off a fine stroke and it was these flashes of individual brilliance that gave the Los the set.

The Wongs went out to win the final set and started well. Wong Po Ki's overhead shots were particularly deadly, and the best of his opponents' drives went outside. The Wongs captured four games—the first only after nine deuces had been called—before the Los got a look in. The Wongs then won the next game and were leading 5-1 and 40-15 in their favour when a transformation occurred. Amidst a cheering from the Los, the Wongs won the game, so that the set stood 5-2 against them. From this point the Los never looked back. Careful play by M. K. Lo and the quite brilliant strokes by M. W. Lo gave them game after game, and when the set stood 5-2, there was much cheering. Not to be stopped, the Lo brothers carried on and won the next two games running, winning the set and the match amidst loud applause.

The two matches in the open singles championship produced a patient, though not brilliant, drama. Both went the full five sets. Haworth showed up well against O. Rumbach. He won the first two sets, but went down in the third. The fourth set saw a prolonged struggle, in which youth told after 15 games had been played. The final set saw Rumbach still as patient as ever. Haworth was tired, but put up a better game than a score of 6-3 against him indicates. J. B. Penman had to go all the way to win against H. H. Ismail. He won on his persistent heart-breaking method, the stroke being heavily fought out point by point. At one stage the game stood 9 sets all and 4 games all. Penman's accuracy gave him the match.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—
CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo beat Wong Po Ki and Wong Po Ki, 9-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 7-5.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—J. B. Penman beat H. H. Ismail, 6-3, 2-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. O. Rumbach beat A. B. Haworth, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—L. Col Taylor and Col. M. H. Taylor (sen.) beat Capt. Oliver and Capt. Davies (Jr.), 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. Pay-Lak Robinson and Pay-Lak Robinson beat B. D. Cromartie and J. D. Humphreys, 7-5, 6-4.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held yesterday evening at the Hongkong C.C. Capt. Monteith presiding.

A letter was read from the University stating that they were unable to play any matches until June. It was decided to eliminate them from the League.

The following entries were announced:—
Class "A"—Hongkong C.C., Kowloon C.C., U.S.B.C., Wigan Club, Navy, Craigie-gower, C.R.C. Club, de Recreo and I.R.C.

Class "B"—Hongkong C.C., Kowloon C.C., U.S.B.C., Wigan Club, Navy, Craigie-gower, C.R.C. Club, de Recreo and I.R.C.

As only five teams had entered Class "A", the meeting asked the Club de Recreo and the I.R.C. representatives whether either of their Club would consent to go up from Class "B". Both representatives said they could not decide without consulting their respective Clubs. The Committee, then, by some power granted to them by the League rules, proceeded to place the I.R.C. in Class "A".

This arbitrary action of the Committee will not be appreciated in sporting circles. In the circumstances, the obvious thing for the Committee to have done was to have drawn lots among those Clubs in Class "B" who had not already contributed teams to Class "A". If the Indian Club should object to this decision and prefer not to play, there would be five Clubs in Class "A". Furthermore, if the Committee again proceeds to act in a similar manner, and each Club decides that it is not strong enough to play the others in Class "A", then Class "B" would be gradually eliminated and Class "A" would still remain at its present strength. It is not difficult to understand why the League was accused of "slush" in the past two seasons.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Hongkong University were held yesterday afternoon on the University ground and proved a great success. There was a large number of spectators present, including H.E. the Governor, Dr. G. P. Jordan and Mrs. Jordan and the members of the staff and their wives. There were altogether, thirteen events on the programme. The sport was good and there were some close finishes. May Hall won the inter-hostel championship, with Lugard Hall second. D. K. Samy and Cheah Toon Lok tied for championship with 17 points each.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. F. Redmond, in asking His Excellency to distribute the prizes, thanked all those who had assisted in making the sports a success, including Mr. Dowbiggin, who had presented a prize for the hundred yards, Mr. Freeborn for the ground arrangements, Mr. McIntosh for organising the social part of the programme, and Mr. Cheah Toon Lok, the Secretary, on whose shoulders the heaviest part of the burden fell.—(Applause.)—With regard to the sports, he was sure, he said, all would agree with him that the standard of sport was not high, and he hoped it would improve next year.—(Applause.)

After distributing the awards, His Excellency spoke a few words, congratulating the University on the success of the sports. He was glad to hear that May Hall had carried off the championship this year. Morrison Hall, which had carried it off for four years, would, he was sure, realise that it was to the interest of sport in the University that there should be keen competition and the cup should change hands every year. As he himself had come late Mr. Freeborn had told him that the events had been keenly contested, but that the standard of sport showed that there was a possibility of considerable improvement. He hoped next year it would reach a high standard, and that records attained so far would be broken.—(Applause.)

Dr. G. P. Jordan proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, stating that it was a great incentive to the students to see the keen interest His Excellency was taking in their activities. He hoped in time to come to have open events and events for the Staff. He further expressed the hope that His Excellency would, when the time came, remember the Association and assist it in improving the grounds.—(Applause.)

The following were the results:—

KICKING THE FOOTBALL.—1, Cheah Keng Song; 2, D. K. Samy.
TAKING THE CRICKET BALL.—1, D. K. Samy; 2, Chiu Sin Kah.
200 YARDS RACE.—1, Hsu Pin Yuan; 2, Cheah Toon Lok; 3, D. K. Samy.
LONG JUMP.—1, Cheah Toon Lok; 2, Yeh Tak Bo.
100 YARDS.—1, Hsu Pin Yuan; 2, D. K. Samy.

HIGH JUMP.—1, D. K. Samy; 2, Cheah Toon Lok.
400 YARDS.—1, Hsu Pin Yuan; 2, D. K. Samy.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—1, Yang Su Chien; 2, Cheah Toon Lok.
880 YARDS.—1, Shih Wah Hui; 2, Wong Tik Sik; 3, K. Sunavet.
POLE JUMP.—1, Thong Kam; 2, Dong Te Huan.

210 YARDS HURDLES.—1, D. K. Samy; 2, M. M. Sopher; 3, Cheah Toon Lok.
MILE RACE.—1, Shih Wah Hui; 2, Woo Pak Lok; 3, Yeh Hoi Sui.

RELAY RACE.—1, Lugard Hall (Yeh Tak Bo, D. K. Samy, S. M. Sopher, A. A. Rumbach).

The officials were:—Patron: His Excellency the Governor, President: Dr. G. P. Jordan, Chairman: F. A. Redmond, Judge: J. D. Wright, W. Brown, R. B. Taylor, C. A. Middleton Smith; Starter: J. H. R. Freeborn; Timekeepers: A. B. Warren and M. H. Boffey; Sports Committee: K. Brayshaw, N. T. Mackintosh and Cheah Toon Lok (Hon. Secretary); Stewards: R. K. M. Sampson, R. W. Barney and Thung Siang Swei.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. v. R.E.

The Club were not by any means strongly represented when they met the R.E. at Happy Valley yesterday. The game was, however, fast and well contested. The Club scored a goal in each half, and won by two goals to nil.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. O.R.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their League fixture against the O.R.C. on the latter's ground on Saturday, at 3.15 p.m.:—A. H. Rumbach, A. A. Arcini, G. C. Eard, S. H. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, A. A. Rumbach, D. Rumbach, N. M. Buz, E. A. Moosden, and R. Nazarin.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA MEETING.

The programme for the second gymkhana to be held on April 12th, has been issued. There are seven events:—Five Furlong Race, Gymkhana Stakes, Class A Handicap (1 mile), Class B Handicap, Polo Scurry Handicap (from two mile post once round and in) and Handicap (11 miles). Entries close on April 7th.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

When a couple of Sikh policemen were told off to guard the telegraph poles at Stonecutters, after detachments of the local Defence Corps had been robbed of many nights' rest in the performance of the same duty, opinion was divided as to whether the change was an illustration of the efficiency of the Police Force or proof positive of the "cussedness" of the Authorities. An incident, however, which occurred recently on a ship in Harbour carrying Siberian refugees from Siberia to Europe leaves no room for doubt of this sort. It seems that a guard, believed to be armed only with moral authority, was suddenly found to be in possession of rifles and other lethal weapons which they refused to relinquish. The officer in charge was considerably alarmed and sought advice from a British Naval officer, who, in the "breezy" style characteristic of the Service, asked if the experiment had been tried of putting a few of the men against a bulkhead at the business end of a rifle. The reply was that nothing so drastic had been attempted, and the sequel showed that it was quite unnecessary, for a couple of European members of the Police Force went on board and disarmed the desperate "Bolshevists" without difficulty.

Obviously the right name has been chosen for the local auxiliary force by combining the original title with that accorded to the organisation during the war, and emphasising the return to voluntary service. Less simple will be the solution of the problem which may arise in connection with the election of officers. It is generally understood that recruiting is not proceeding very briskly, and a Gilbertian situation will be created if the candidates are to be limited to existing members of the various units, for in some cases there may be more officers and N.O.s. than men. There is admittedly a difficulty in choosing officers from amongst those who have not enrolled, but that might be surmounted by making such elections conditional. They tell me that men who have held Commissions in the field are chary of joining up until they have some clearer idea of what is likely to happen. The hesitation which is being shown on all sides cannot truthfully be described as a striking testimonial to those who had the ordering of affairs during the War.

It is a healthy sign to see the younger members of the Community—striplings of 40 or thereabouts—taking an increasing share in the discussion of affairs relating to local institutions. Hitherto this right seems to have been regarded as the exclusive privilege of those who have resided in the Colony so long that they are out of touch with the rest of the world and have lost the enterprise and enthusiasm which they may have had in their youth. Their local experience needs to be supplemented by fresh ideas imported from other places, for Hongkong, after all, is not the hub of the universe or the sole depository of human wisdom. The desirability of the change which is setting in was illustrated at the recent meeting of the Golf Club. The Committee, composed of the most part of very "substantial" men, wanted again to increase the subscriptions of members in order to balance the accounts and carry out certain improvements. They appear to have forgotten, however, that not every member—present or prospective—is in the enjoyment of an Ambassador's salary.

The proposed improvements to the Club-house at Fanling are admittedly desirable, but there is a very sound maxim about cutting your coat according to your cloth. If the extension of the dressing-room is necessary, surely it argues a growing membership and a corresponding increase from all sources. How, then, does the need arise for further raising the subscription? The fees were advanced from \$3 to \$5 a month during the war, in order to compensate for the reduced membership, and for that reason nobody objected. But now the European population of the Colony has returned, or is speedily returning, to normal, and I cannot recall any improvement in the last four years which would justify the proposal to more than double the 1914 subscription. If there is an imperative need for taking this course, why should the subscriber's fee be little more than half that which he paid before the War? Let it not be forgotten that many of the younger men in civilian occupations are as much entitled to our gratitude for their war services as those who still wear the uniform of the Services, and therefore we should not be generous at their expense.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXPLOSION IN A CRACKER FACTORY.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED; SEVERAL INJURED.

Five persons were killed and many injured in a fire which occurred at Mongkok, yesterday afternoon. A cracker manufactory, in which about thirty men and women were working, caught fire, and, before anyone could leave the house, there was a tremendous explosion, and the roof of the house was blown away. The building was almost totally destroyed.

Five of the inmates were blown to pieces, and were so mutilated that, in some cases, it was not possible to identify the sex of the victims. Ten others were more or less seriously injured and several others badly scorched. A number of the injured persons were removed to hospital. Owing to the prevailing confusion, it was not possible yesterday to obtain the exact number of men and women injured.

The Yau-mat Police were soon on the scene, and rendered all possible assistance. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., to whom the matter was reported, arrived at the scene shortly after the explosion.

The report of the explosion was heard nearly a mile away, and there was a considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

POLICE COURT PARS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was fined \$30 for being in unlawful possession of two sticks of gelignite, found in the junk of which she was the owner. The gelignite was to be used for dynamiting fish.

ALLEGED STORE-BREAKING.

Eight Chinese, two men and six boys, were brought up before Mr. R. O. Hutchison on charges of store-breaking at West Point and of illegally pawning the stolen articles. The case was remanded.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT SUBSIDIARY COIN.

A Chinese, just returned from America, was charged with attempting to export \$37.70 in subsidiary coins. The man pleaded that he did not know the regulations, but was told by the Magistrate that instructions were posted up on the steamer and on the wharves. The man replied that he had not seen any regulations. The money was confiscated.

Another man, also charged with the same offence, had \$16.90 confiscated, while a third, who was out on \$10 bail, failed to appear and his bail money was estreated and \$17.55 confiscated.

PIKEPOCKETS.

A little boy was charged with stealing a purse containing \$118. A man was travelling in a tram-car and missed his purse which he subsequently found in the boy's possession. The boy said he was not aware that there was a purse in his pocket. He was sentenced to be birched.

The Articles of Association of the Golf Club state, I believe, that one of the objects of the Club is to promote the game of golf. Will this object be served by making two of the three courses the preserve of the plutocracy? I throw not. At the present time Deep Water Bay is accessible only to those with well-lined pockets because of the expense of getting there, and a day's recreation at Fanling cannot be enjoyed by a young married couple for much less than \$10—which works out at an average about \$45 a month, if they go out every week-end. Whatever may be said about some other local institutions, it cannot be denied that every encouragement should be given to young men to join the Golf Club and spend as much of their leisure in healthful open-air exercise as possible. The Committee evidently fail to recognise that there is such a thing as "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," and losing more, through resignations than would be gained by the enhanced fees. They would do better, it seems to me, to compare the expenditure to-day with that which sufficed just before the war and see if they cannot effect the economies necessary to make both ends meet.

To-day's bright thought, prompted by some observations passed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting:—

Said a tai-pan who tolled at the telephone: "No matter as all whom the bell-I-I phone I never get through, and, when me and you, a chit's now more use than the telephone."

RICHARD RANDOLPH.

A SECOND ENGINEER'S ADVENTURES.

CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR TWO MONTHS.

A Marine Court of Inquiry, composed of Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate (President), Lieut. Commander G. C. O. Crookshank, R.N., H.M.S. *Cairo*, Mr. A. J. Halley, master of the *S.S. Empress of Asia*, Mr. A. Munro, master of the *S.S. Japan*, and Mr. J. Burrows, master of the *S.S. Sinkiang* sat yesterday to make enquiry into charges of absence without leave against Mr. C. J. Kirkpatrick, of the *S.S. Pau Sang*.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood. Mr. E. A. Davidson watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Agents of the *Pau Sang*.

Mr. F. J. Gill, master of the *Pau Sang*, said that at 7.30 a.m. on March 15th, when he went on board, the ship being in Harbour, the chief engineer reported to him that he had had trouble with the second engineer; the latter had refused to sail on the ship. He sent for Mr. Kirkpatrick and asked him for his reason, and he said the chief engineer had insulted him, and he would not go on the ship. The ship was to have sailed at 10 a.m.

Witness tried to persuade the defendant to change his mind, but without success.

Witness told the defendant that the matter could be settled before the Consul at Saigon, but the defendant was obstinate. He then gave the defendant strict orders not to leave the vessel. The defendant insisted on leaving the ship, saying he had no intention of sailing on her. The defendant went on the bridge, got the second officer to lower the gangway and went ashore in a sampans. Witness then came ashore and reported the matter to the Superintendent. The defendant did not take his things away from the ship. Witness had to get another second engineer, which took him 4½ hours, and the vessel sailed at 12.30 p.m. He had logged the second engineer as a deserter.

Questioned by Mr. Davidson: When the defendant refused to sail, he (defendant) said he would on no account sail on the vessel.

Questioned by Lieut. Commander Crookshank: The second engineer was not under the influence of liquor.

Questioned by Mr. Jenkin: The defendant said he refused to sail on the ship until he had seen the Marine Superintendent. He did suggest that the second engineer's going away was the sole reason for the ship being delayed 4½ hours. He also lost his first officer on the same morning, but he had replaced that officer by 10.15 a.m., whereas he had not replaced the second engineer before 12.15 p.m.

Mr. Jenkin asked witness questions about the incident over the mate.

The President said they were not trying that case and no questions on that point need be put.

Mr. Jenkin asked that a note be made that he had been stopped from putting questions on that point.

Continuing his cross-examination, Capt. Gill said he had not seen Mr. Kirkpatrick since that morning.

Mr. S. M. Thomson, chief engineer of the *Pau Sang*, said that about 11.30 p.m. on March 15th he went into the chief officer's room. Others in the room were a lady friend of the chief officer and the second engineer. They had a friendly conversation on different subjects, and then the second engineer, who was a friend of the chief officer, said that he had drawn a diagram of a Diesel engine on the deck, which he (witness) knew nothing about. He told the defendant he was a "bluff" and the defendant challenged him to a fight. Witness said they would get a pair of "cargo" clusters, and they would settle the matter on deck. The defendant then calmed down like a lamb. Witness admitted calling the defendant by an offensive name, but the defendant had falsely reported to the captain that he had called him something still more offensive. The chief officer and the second engineer had about four drinks each when he was in the room. The next morning, he received a chit from the defendant, saying that he was going ashore to report the "previous night's incident." Witness went down to the engine-room and found that certain parts of the engine were "stone cold." During the argument in the night, the defendant said he would not sail on the ship, and when he received the note, he reported the matter to the captain.

From this point onwards, witness corroborated the captain's evidence. The captain also said to defendant: "Well, Kirkpatrick, you know what it means. It's desertion." The defendant said he could not help it. He had to go ashore because he was going ashore to report the "previous night's incident." Witness went down to the engine-room and found that certain parts of the engine were "stone cold." During the argument in the night, the defendant said he would not sail on the ship, and when he received the note, he reported the matter to the captain.

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Witness: Lady! But this was not a lady at all. She was only a Chinese.

Mr. Jenkin: The point is, did you maul her, and was your behaviour objected to?—No, I did nothing to the girl.

Did you insult the girl?—No.

Did the chief officer complain to the captain about your behaviour to the girl?—I don't know.

Did the chief officer, when complaining to the captain, confirm the statement which the defendant had already made to the captain about the language you had used?—I can't remember.

Did the chief officer tell the captain that the defendant's version was the true one?—I can't remember.

What can you remember?—I remember the captain asking the chief officer whether he had had any drinks on the previous night and he said he had one.

The chief officer did not complain about the way you treated the girl?—Not in my presence.

Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that your conduct generally on that night was such that no decent fellow could work under you.

Witness: I don't agree. He was as bad as I was. I was sober, whereas he was drunk.

Was he drunk in the morning?—No, he seemed to be sober.

Now you have a new second engineer, and you are happy?—I was just as happy with Mr. Kirkpatrick. I never reported this matter. He did. I don't mind a fellow having a drink.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that defendant did not tell him he was going ashore on account of the quarrel. He presumed that was the reason.

Questioned by Mr. Davidson, witness said he was a total abstainer.

Mr. J. A. Lindsay, second officer of the *Pau Sang*, said that on the morning of the 12th March, at 6.45, the second engineer woke him up and asked him if he could take his boxes up. He asked him the reason and the defendant said that he was leaving the ship over the row he had with the chief engineer. He tried to persuade the defendant not to leave, but finally the defendant left. Witness tried to raise the gangway, but it was too late. Mr. Kirkpatrick was quite sober in the morning.

Mr. C. F. Kirkpatrick, the defendant, said he had been in the mercantile marine for 24 years. Before that he had been chief artificer engineer in the Navy. He produced a number of letters as to his status and his character. For 24 years during the war he had a commission as engineer in the Royal Australian Navy. One of his letters was from Flag-Capt. Fisher; they were shipmates together. His Naval certificate had gone Home in connection with his gratuity. On the night of March 15th, he was in the chief officer's cabin. The chief officer's girl was there. The chief engineer, Thompson, behaved so unbecomingly to the girl, that it roused the chief's ire. The chief engineer then went on to say that everyone was a fool except himself and he knew of a method of breaking the bank at Macao. Witness showed him that he was all wrong, and the chief engineer called him an offensive name which he resented. Witness protested against the chief's behaviour over the game. The next morning, he finished his watch at 8 a.m., and was being relieved by the chief, who sent the latter a chit. He was of the opinion that two officers could not quarrel and carry on. There was bound to be trouble, and so he decided that the best thing would be to report the matter to the Superintendent. He had always worked under gentlemen, and he could not work under a man who had used that sort of language to him. He asked the captain's permission to go ashore to report, and left without permission. He went straight to the Marine Superintendent's office. He asked Mr. Holmes to be relieved. Capt. Gill had seen Mr. Holmes before and the latter told witness that he had already been relieved. Witness said that he was excited that morning, and the name which he had been called was more than he could stand. He had been internally injured in the war and the scene of the previous night had made him ill.

By the Court—He had been 18 years in the Navy and was invalided out in 1908.

Capt. Gill, recalled, said that the defendant had performed his duties satisfactorily on the ship.

The defendant, cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, said that he had changed his clothes after 8 a.m., before he saw the captain. If Mr. Holmes had ordered him back to the ship, he would most decidedly have gone back. He had no intention of leaving the ship; all he wanted was to report the matter to Mr. Holmes. When two senior officers were at loggerheads, it was not possible to go on. On the previous night, he was not under the influence of liquor. He and the chief officer had one drink each. It was not because of the chief engineer's behaviour to the girl that he wanted to leave the ship; it was because of the dirty expression which the chief engineer had used to him.

The finding of the Court stated that Mr. Kirkpatrick did absent himself from the ship at the moment of sailing in defiance of direct orders to the contrary from the master of the ship. Taking into consideration the testimonial produced and the fact that no official certificates of conduct and ability from the Royal Navy, in which he served for 18 years, were produced, the Court adjudged that his certificate of competency as second engineer should be suspended for two calendar months.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE HOUSE FOR VALUE

NEW SPRING GOODS

B.V.D. UNDERWEAR IN VESTS AND DRAWERS. COOL AND COMFORTABLE SOFT TO THE SKIN - \$1.50 each.

SOISETTE COAT SHIRTS WITH DOUBLE CUFFS - \$3.50 each.

COTELLA SLEEPING SUITS RELIABLE MAKE. WITH SHORT OR LONG TROUSER LEG - \$5.50 suit.

VIYELLA PYJAMAS. EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT FLANNEL IN FANCY STRIPES OR PLAIN CREAM \$11.00 suit.

JUST RECEIVED A BIG RANGE OF SILK SOCKS IN ALL COLOURS \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.75.

15

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

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Tor F602,

HONGKONG.

NEW MUSIC ALBUMS VIOLIN PIECES

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SONGS

THE WHOLE WORLD SINGS

VIOLINIST'S BOOK OF SONGS

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117

Powell Ltd.

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SPECIAL SHOW OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN & WHITE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

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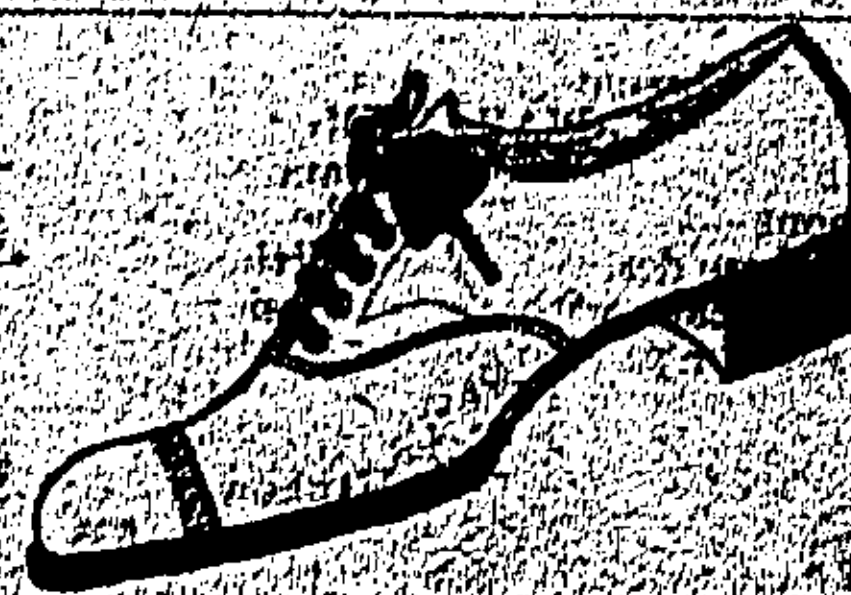
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LEATHER RUBBER,

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HINKE SOLES.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has this Day been admitted a Partner in Our Firm in Hongkong and China.
(GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.)
Hongkong, April 1st, 1920. 663

NOTICE

THE Undersigned requests that on and after April 1st, 1920, all communications for Messrs. S. C. ISMAIL & CO., be addressed to him care of Messrs. ANSELL & BROTHERS.
S. R. ISMAIL,
The executor of the Will of S. C. Ismail,
Hongkong, March 30th, 1920. 663

NOTICE

WE HAVE this Day REMOVED our Office from 18, Connaught Road to 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor.
BRITTO & CO.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1920. 664

NOTICE

I HAVE this Day REMOVED my Office to No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, March 31st, 1920. 665

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

FANLING—EASTER HOLIDAYS.

3rd, 4th & 5th April ... Captain's Cup.
4th April ... Bogey Fool.
5th April (afternoon) Mixed Foursomes on Old Course.
Further conditions see notice at Club. 666

WANTED.

COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST.
Apply—Box No. 667, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 667

TO LET

TEMPORARY OFFICES or "SHOW-ROOMS" in business centre of the City.
Apply—Box No. 668, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 668

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "DAURE CASTLE"
From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Mar. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Apr. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Apr. at 10 A.M. by Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1920. 669

HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

M. R. C. WILSON, late of the Royal Flying Corps, has been appointed Manager of the above School.

Particulars of Tuition in Driving and Motor Mechanism can be had on application to the Manager.

School and Workshop:—Shaokwan, Adjoining TAIKOO DOCKS.
Post Office Box: 24.
1670

HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL.

Having been decided that the HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL shall take the form of a marble and/or granite monument, on the Board, the Committee invite these desirous of submitting designs to communicate with the undersigned from whom further particulars can be obtained.
CHAS. A. FRASER,
Union Buildings,
Hankow. 638

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 3rd and 5th, 1920.
Hongkong, March 29th, 1920. 648

G. B.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE
MASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd. It will be Opened for all purposes till Noon, on SATURDAY, 3rd, and MONDAY, 5th APRIL, 1920. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, March 29th, 1920. 649

NOTICE

WE beg to notify Kowloon Residents and our Customers that we have appointed ON LEE COMPRADO, 26, Nathan Road, as our distributing Agent at Kowloon.
WISEMAN, LTD. 646

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Foreigner, holding responsible position, desires change, Shipping, Export or Import. Mastering four languages including English and French. Familiar with Bookkeeping and General Office-work. Stenotypist. No objection to outposts.
Apply to—Box 632,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 632

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
to be sold in one lot by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920 at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms at No. 6, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as SECTION D, or INLAND LOT No. 988 together with all the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 65, Wyndham Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF, Vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, or Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, No. 6, Duddell Street, Hongkong. 637

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND.

(Good Friday).

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING AFTERNOON AND AT DINNER.

(Semi-Sacred Music).

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD.

TEA DANCE FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4TH.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.

MONDAY, APRIL 5TH.

(Bank Holiday).

TEA DANCE FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, for Married Couple without children, Barrington, 128, Peak, from May to October, at moderate rental.
Apply—Box 665,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 665

TO LET

FURNISHED, for Married Couple without children, Barrington, 128, Peak, from May to October, at moderate rental.
Apply—Box 665,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 665

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandre Buildings. 639

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. (\$4.00 per Share) has been declared and will be payable on the 15th of April, 1920.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st of April to the 15th of April, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 3rd 1920. 659

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 3rd 1920. 659

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY EARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, March 28th, 1920. 639

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, March 28th, 1920. 639

A. G. DA ROCHA,
IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2383

FAVOURABLE with instructions from Mr. Marks,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), April 1st, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobe, Desks, Chairs, Chest Drawers, Dressing Table, Bookcases, chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, two Bureaux, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Mattresses and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2383.

HAVING been FAVOURABLE with instructions from Mr. G. C. WHITE,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), April 1st, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—Double Iron Bedstead Chairs, Table, Wardrobe, Pictures, Dressing Table, Washstand, Dinner Wagon, Crockery and Glassware, Cooking Utensils, Kerosene Lamps, Sewing Machine, Napkins, curtains, and Sundries.

Also 1 Large Safe by James Black & Co. London.

1 Grand Piano by Collard and Collard. Terms—Cash on Delivery.

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2383.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, April 3rd, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bedstead, Mirror, Wardrobe, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2383.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, April 6th, 1920 at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Asac 75 cases Laundry Soap, 100 dozen Talcum Powder (in small tins), 300 tins Finest Australian Cream Butter, 50 Boxes Dutch Cigars, 5 Bicycles Rubber tyres (new), An Assortment of Ladies Underwear—Skirts, Nightgowns, Kimonos, Singlets, Blouses, Silk Dresses, Crochery, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs and Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

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WATSON'S

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WHISKY

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HIGH quality TO-DAY

as BEFORE and during

the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 121, FRANK STREET, E.C.

THE MURDER IN CORK.

Nothing is more abhorrent to the healthy-minded man or woman than the idea of wilful murder. For one, or several individuals, to cut off a human existence, "with malice and aforethought," as the law puts it, is very horrible. We rightly hold human life, as the most sacred thing, except honour, and we find that public opinion approves of all measures which are taken for its safeguard. It is true that in Asia, especially in China, these ideas are not so fully developed. One of the things that most surprises the new comer is the apparent "callousness of the Chinese in the matter of death. Even in Europe one inevitable result of the war has been an alteration in the minds of some people concerning the value of human life. Those who lived in the devastated regions of Belgium and France, those who faced death daily in the trenches, perhaps became as fatalistic as the Chinese appear to be in these matters. But for all that, cold-blooded murder is still considered as a horrible crime. On the other hand, there is no other event which can arouse such public interest. Those of us who followed in detail the *Crisper* case—concerning which Mr. FISON YOUNG has quite recently devoted some literary genius and the whole of a book—were, perhaps, a little ashamed at finding that the sordid pieces of evidence fascinated us. We could not make up our minds as to what manner of man was this little doctor, who was the central figure in the eternal triangle which so often produces tragedy. Mr. FISON YOUNG, after some years of contemplation, has advanced a new theory as to the motive for the crime. And that explains the whole business of our interest in murder cases. We are really interested in the man or woman who commits the murder. We say to ourselves "They must be abnormal." We want to fathom the depths of the human mind. We hunger for something new.

Lady Stubbs is travelling to Hongkong on the P. & O. steamer *Nore*, due here about April 5th.

One case (one death) of small-pox and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

A new rice control act in Siam empowers a Board to regulate prices and to register and requisition stocks.

The Osaka cotton men have decided not to send their own representatives to the Diet for fear of creating popular antagonism to plutocracy.

It is announced that Mr. A. O. Lang has been admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., in Hongkong and China.

The Chinese community of Singapore last week entertained the new Governor and Lady Guillemard to a banquet on a grand scale at the Garden Club.

Cav. Uff. E. Elia has departed for Italy, on leave, by s.s. *Pilma*. Signor O. Pungagli will be the Acting Italian Consul for Hongkong, Macao, and South China.

According to instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, Mr. Karsten Larsen has been appointed Acting Consul for Denmark at Hongkong.

A monument in commemoration of the Allied Victory is to be formally dedicated in the Central Park, Peking on the 4th inst. Allied Ministers and Chinese officials will be present.

Complaint is made at Shanghai of the low standard of fineness of the new subsidiary coins from the Nanking Mint whereby the Government is "making money" in more than one way.

"If a dog bites a man" said a clever fellow of the public pulse, "it is no news. But if a man bites a dog it is news." And every murder, even when there are the three of the triangle concerned, is news because, to some extent, it is incomprehensible. We cannot imagine our friend Jones or Brown committing a murder for the love of woman or the greed of money. But we know that, in many cases, friends regarded the murderer with the same toleration, before he was connected with the crime, as we regard Baaws and Jones. Of all types of murder the political murder is perhaps the worst. In matters of affection for each other men and women are not cold-blooded. There are laws of sex-attraction which seem to be as definite as the laws of gravity, but which are quite beyond calculation. Many people still have rather a sneaking regard for PARNELL, although he was discovered in the undignified position of sliding down a water-spout in order to escape from his lady-love's husband. Even with CRIPPER, we feel disappointed when Mr. FISON YOUNG suggests that it was not the affection for Miss Le Neve, but the fear of penury that drove the little man to hack up the body of his wife. And when we think of the murder of a man like ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or MCKINLEY, or a TSAR, for political purposes, we are rightly indignant with the murderer and horrified by his crime. How then are we to regard this murder at Cork? Of course, nothing can justify it. But we suspect that the motives of the masked men who carried it out were not altogether sordid. It is probable that like the lynchers of cattle-thieves in America of the old days, they thought that such a measure was essential to public safety. "We will give them some of their own medicine" we can imagine these conspirators saying to each other, when first the idea of revenge on the Sinn Feiners was mooted. They themselves, no doubt, genuinely made up their minds that their crime was no crime at all, but justifiable homicide. They doubtless decided that the Lord Mayor of Cork, as an eminent Sinn Feiner, was morally guilty of murder. For there have been any number of murders in Ireland, recently, which have been attributed to Sinn Feiners. They decided to "execute" him, but we call the deed murder. The doctrine of taking the law into one's hands is very dangerous. It can seldom be justified. In this case it cannot possibly be justified. If the men who committed the outrage are caught they will, in all probability, pay the extreme penalty. Horrified as we are, however, at the crime, some of us find ourselves very much inclined to hope that they will not be caught. Of course, this is very wrong. For all that, it is very natural to let sentiment sway our judgment in such matters. We still remember about "an eye for an eye."

Mr. and Mrs. Syme Thompson were among the passengers who left for Europe by the *Pilma*. Mrs. Syme Thompson, sen., of Yokohama, is travelling by the same steamer.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, O.S.P., who is going on leave shortly, was the central figure in a group photograph of the members of the local Police Force, taken at the Central Station, yesterday.

Lieut. Bianchedi communicates to the Italian Consulate that a biplane S.V.A., piloted by Lieut. Masiero, arrived safely in Bangkok on the 30th inst. The journey will be continued, a start being made probably to-day from Bangkok to Hanoi.

At the auctions of former enemy property held at the Prefectural Office at Kobe recently practically all the tenders were below the official valuations and were consequently rejected. A bid of ¥400,000 for the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank building was among the offers rejected.

A small sale of work will be held on Thursday in Easter week (April 8th) in the morning and afternoon at the Helena May Institute. Contributions towards the sale, either of work or any saleable articles, will be most acceptable, and should be sent to the Helena May Institute.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. John D. Hutchison were laid to rest at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on March 24th, the Rev. John Darroch officiating. The chief mourners were members of the deceased's own family. Messrs. A. H. Hutchison, J. C. Hutchison, D. C. Hutchison, T. E. Mitchell, H. C. Pope and Major E. M. Bourne acted as pall-bearers.

Reuter's Correspondent at Osaka reports that the *Osaka Asahi* has secured a special serial article by Rudolf Eucken, entitled "Germany and Japan." Prior to the war Eucken was one of the idols of Japanese philosophers, though the recent tendency of Japanese intellectuals has decidedly more socialistic. Karl Marx, Bertrand Russell, and even Kropotkin, today command a great following.

Within a period of two years the Federated Malay States have lost two Judges in tragically sudden circumstances. Mr. Justice Edmonds died suddenly at Malacca during the Assizes, shortly after the rising of the Court, and Mr. Justice Barnshaw, acting Chief Justice, died suddenly at the Station Road, Ipoh, shortly after 8 a.m. on March 19th. His Lordship had been presiding over the Appeal Court in a case of some local importance on the morning of his death. During the hearing of the case his lordship showed signs of illness and mentioned to one of the counsel engaged in the case that he had never felt so ill in his life. His leave was long overdue, but he was expected to depart for England in May. Mrs. Barnshaw was actually on her way to England. Tributes were paid to the late Judge in the Courts of Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur as well as in the Supreme Court at Singapore. His death is regarded as a great loss to the Judiciary of the Federated Malay States.

A LABOUR QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

TALK OF A BIG STRIKE.

There is some expectation that a general strike of fitters employed in the shipbuilding and engineering firms of the Colony may occur to-day. The fitters have been asking for an increase of 40 per cent. in their wages. Chinese firms, as well as the large European establishments, the Kowloon-Canton Railway and the Tramway Co., Ltd. are affected. Something like ten thousand fitters are stated to be employed in the Colony, and the demand for this large increase in wages appears to have been organised by the fitters' Guild. Discussion were taking place yesterday between the employers and the men. No intimation, so far as we can learn, has been given to the employers that a general strike will be called to-day if the demands are not conceded, and it is to be hoped that there is no substantial foundation for the current rumour.

FATE OF CANTON MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

DR. WU TING-FANG'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.)

Considerable excitement prevails in Canton over the sudden departure of Dr. Wu Ting-fang for Hongkong, and of Commander Lam Po-yik. There is a feeling abroad that something unusual is about to happen. Commander Lam issued orders to the troops under his command, before leaving Canton, to prepare to leave Canton for Swatow or Amoy, at a moment's notice.

Dr. Wu intends to proceed to Shanghai and has no intention of returning to Canton. With his departure, the various departments of the Military Government have been completely disorganised. In fact the entire administration has come to a standstill.

Rumours are rife that the Military Government in Canton is nearing its end.

GERMAN BURGOMASTER APPEALS TO THE DUTCH:

DESPERATE FOODSITUATION IN RUHR REGION:

WORKERS GAINING UPPER HAND.

NEW HOME RULE BILL:

SERIES OF ATTACKS IN PARLIAMENT:

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR PARTY.

BRUTAL MURDER OF DUBLIN MAGISTRATE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

WESTPHALIAN AGREEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th. A message from Bielefeld says that a draft agreement between the workers and the Government in the Westphalian industrial region has been drawn up and provides for the disbandment of reactionary troops and the formation by the Workers' Committee of a Reichswehr composed of three men out of every thousand inhabitants which force displaces the Citizens' Guards. The agreement stipulates that the advance of Government troops will not be carried out if the provisions were loyally kept, while martial law is being raised immediately and general amnesty for workers, police and citizens is being granted.

ESSEN BURGOMASTER'S APPEAL TO DUTCH.

Herr Helm, the Burgomaster of Essen, has arrived in order to request the Dutch Government's help in provisioning the Ruhr region.

Herr Helm, in an interview, declared that the food situation in the Ruhr region is at present desperate.

He stated that an agreement has been reached between the leaders of the Ruhr population and the Berlin Government whereby, if certain conditions are fulfilled, the constitutional situation under Herr Ebert would be restored as soon as possible. He added that there was no question of the Republic as it was only desired to nip in the bud Dr. Kapp's reactionary movement. Work at the mines has almost entirely been resumed, but the situation will become chaotic if large supplies of food-stuffs are not immediately despatched.

EARLIER CABLES.

WHY THE CABINET RESIGNED.

BERLIN, March 25th. The resignation of the Cabinet was due to the pressure of the Labour Federation which has been most discontented since the Government has returned from Stuttgart. An out-going Cabinet Minister stated that the Coalition parties would continue to co-operate. Furthermore, Labour would be given a strong voice in shaping the new Cabinet.

BRITISH MINERS.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW OFFER.

LONDON, March 25th. After the conference between the Government and the miners' executive, Mr. Hodges, the Miners' Secretary, stated that the Government now offered 20 per cent. on the gross earnings, excluding the Sankey and war wages with a guaranteed minimum flat-rate of 2s. a shift for all workers over eighteen years, 1s. for those between 16 and 18 years old; 9d. for those under 16 from March 12th.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

LONDON, March 25th. It is now hoped that the coal crisis is passing. A conference of the Miners' Federation this morning authorised the executive to continue negotiations, thus agreeing to consider the percentage principle of wages advance as against the flat-rate basis to which they had hitherto adhered. The executive again conferred with the Premier this afternoon, after which the Miners' Secretary announced that the Government was making a new offer on Monday.

A BALLOT DECISION.

LONDON, March 25th. The Miners' Conference has decided to ballot on the conditions on the question of accepting the Government's new offer, or, alternatively, to strike.

NEW HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 25th. The second reading of the fourth Home Rule Bill, or, as it is officially described, the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland, opened most quietly. The House was not excited. Interest in the debate mainly centred on the expected duel tomorrow between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. A division is expected on the 31st. Special precautions have been taken to meet the contingency of Sinn Féin outrages at Westminster.

Mr. MacDonnell, moving the second reading, emphasised that the secession of Ireland, wholly or partially, from the United Kingdom could never be tolerated. He pointed out that Ireland's present prosperity from a material standpoint, was solely due to her Imperial connection. After describing the main provisions of the Bill, he said that recent events had shown that an undivided Ireland was, legislatively, impossible. The Imperial Government was determined to safeguard the rights of the police, resident magistrates, and all loyal servants of the Crown. Referring to the favourable state of Ireland's finances, he said the Government considered that an Imperial contribution was necessary as long as Ireland remained within the Empire. The Lord Lieutenant would continue to exist, but there would no longer be religious disabilities regarding the appointment. The Chief Secretaryship would be discontinued. Dwelling on the gravity of the situation, he said that fortunately there were valiant and dependable men in Ireland and wise men of goodwill, irrespective of party, in England who realised the importance of sinking internal antagonism in the interests of the world and of Imperial peace, and who were prepared to support the measure.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. CLYNES, moving the rejection, declared that however prosperous Ireland was or might be materially, it did not dispose of the national and patriotic claims. He condemned the Government's stringent administration. Mr. Clynes declared that no influential people in Ireland had a good word to say for the Bill. He condemned the tenderness shown towards Ulster, and said that the Labour Party opposed the Bill because it provided a division founded on a religious basis, but recognised neither the historic unity of the province of Ulster nor of Ireland as a whole. The Labour Party proposed that the maximum national self-government should be conceded to Ireland, compatible with the unity of the Empire and the safety of the United Kingdom in wartime, the fullest financial and economic liberty, subject to the annual contribution towards the cost of expenditure which was common to them all, adequate protection to Ulster and recognition of Ireland's rights to decide in an elected assembly their constitution and financial arrangements. These conditions would mean self-determination, limited only by the requirements of Imperial unity and defence. The remedy of the Irish trouble was to cease governing by force immediately, to release political prisoners and reverse the whole system of Irish administration. Mr. Clynes suggested the alternative that an Irish Constituent Assembly, representing the whole of the Irish people and elected on proportional representation, may be charged with the task of drafting the new constitution within the principles of self-determination with full protection for the minorities and questions of defence and finance.

Lord ROSSER CECIL agreed that the Bill was very bad and no final settlement in Ireland was possible without agreement, but, respecting the suggested removal of the present measures in Ireland, one might reasonably say "Let the murderers begin." Enforcement of the law was the first duty of the authorities, but he declared that the Bill would not restore order in Ireland and must seriously weaken the authority of the executive. It had no chance of success, as it was not founded on any definite principle but was a series of expedients. Until they had produced order in Ireland and given liberty to all law-abiding subjects, the attempt at constitutional experiment was gambling with the Fates on the subject of the Empire.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR condemned the Bill, and said that the Act of 1914 was a solemn bond between Ireland and England on which Mr. Redmond appealed to his fellow-countrymen, and tens of thousands of Irishmen had fought and died. If the Act were repealed, Ireland would be regarded as the most perfidious betrayal she had ever endured.

Mr. ALFRED CHAMBERLAIN said that if the Bill were passed, Ireland would be able for the first time to create an independent and unincorporated commonwealth for the whole of Ireland. A solution of Ireland's task was in its own power. What was needed was confidence of one Irishman in another.

IRISH OUTRAGE.

MAGISTRATE PULLED OUT OF TRAM CAR AND MURDERED.

LONDON, March 25th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that four men stopped a tram-car in Dublin, dragged out a magistrate, and shot him in the street. (Cries of "Shame.") The victim is Mr. Alan Bell, Resident Magistrate at Dublin Castle and President of the Court of Inquiry investigating proclaimed organisations.

EARLIER CABLES.

The circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Bell, Resident Magistrate of County Dublin, are like a Wild West film. The tram in which the victim was riding from his residence in the morning had reached a stopping place when half a dozen inside passengers suddenly sprang to their feet, and attacked Mr. Bell who was reading a newspaper. Simultaneously, a number of men from upstairs descended carrying revolvers. All hustled Mr. Bell from the car to the pavement where they riddled him with bullets. The body lay in a pool of blood. All the assailants escaped.

JUSTIFICATION OF ABNORMAL MEASURES.

LONDON, March 25th. Replying to Mr. Enniskillen, Mr. Lloyd George declined to give an undertaking that there would be no deportations or arrests in Ireland, except under ordinary law, pending the passage of the Irish Bill. He declared that the Government would take all steps to perform their first duty, that of protecting the lives of Irish citizens.—(Cheers.)

Replying to Mr. Devlin, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that as long as the present terrorism and intimidation existed in Ireland, it was absolutely impossible to get evidence necessary to bring the arrested people to trial. As long as eye-witnesses of crimes with which they had not the least sympathy, were prevented by gross intimidation from giving evidence against criminals, the Government must resort to abnormal measures.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, March 25th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, announcing the appointment of Sir Nevill Macready to the Irish Command, in succession to General Shaw, whose retirement is impending, said that the Government believed that the appointment of Sir Nevill Macready, who had remarkable powers of organisation, and exceptional judgment and tact, would strengthen the administration of law in Ireland.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADOS.

MANY KILLED; THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

NEW YORK, March 25th. A series of tornados have taken place in North Eastern Illinois, parts of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia and Alabama. Many were killed and injured. Thousands are homeless and millions of dollars' worth of property has been damaged.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITAIN.

MELBOURNE, March 27th. A new tariff introduced in the House of Representatives protects new industries and encourages others, and also substantially increases the preference towards Britain.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

WON BY TROTOWN.

LONDON, March 25th. The Grand National resulted as follows: Trotown 1, The Turk II 2, The Bore 3. Twenty-four ran; won by twelve lengths. Betting: 8 to 1 on Trotown; 88 to 1 on The Turk II; 28 to 1 on The Bore.

NO MORE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

LONDON, March 25th. The War Office announces the abolition of the rank of Brigadier-General, and substitutes the titles of Colonel Commandant and Colonel-in-the-Staff. Retired officers will retain the title.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25th. Salih Pascha's Cabinet, has resigned. Damad Ferid Pascha has been requested to form another.

VARSITY SPORTS.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE. In the Queen's Club sports, Oxford beat Cambridge by 64 events to 44.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT BARBADOS.

LONDON, March 25th. Reuter's correspondent on board H.M.S. Renown says that the Prince of Wales has arrived at Barbados. When nearing the port, a marine gunner fell overboard and prolonged search. The Prince of Wales attended the funeral service in the forenoon. The voyage was otherwise uneventful.

PASSENGER'S LUGGAGE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

A lady booked a passage from Sydney to Hobart by one of the Union Shipping Company's steamers. On the back of the ticket were a number of clauses stipulating—after the manner of a bill of lading—all the various diverse and sundry things for which the shipping company were not responsible. The eighth item on the list purported to relieve the company of all and any liability whatever in all and any circumstances for goods carried as passengers' luggage upon which cargo freight had not been paid. Another clause laid down the restriction as to the amount of luggage to be carried for a passenger without charge. The amount stipulated was twenty cubic feet, and it was admitted that plaintiff did not have more than this amount of luggage. Consequently the lady did not pay freight for any of her luggage, nor was she called upon to do so. When a large trunk belonging to the passenger was taken on board, the steward said it could not be taken into the cabin, and would have to be taken down into the hold. The steward's authority to give this instruction was admitted, but he went further than this. He assured the lady, in reply to her inquiries, that the trunk would be quite safe in the hold. Unfortunately, when the ship arrived at Hobart, and the trunk was hauled up on deck and landed on the wharf, it was found that some of the articles which were in the trunk when it was given into the steward's keeping to be put in the hold had been stolen. And it is from this point that the argument commenced. There was no dispute as to the facts, the point at issue was one of fixing responsibility.

The shipping company argued that the baggage was carried "free," because the lady paid no freight on it. The Judge, however, said he could not see that the goods were being carried free of charge. The company was carrying the trunk because the passenger, in the price she had paid for her ticket, had paid for the carriage for her trunk; in other words, the shipping company, as common carriers, had undertaken, for reward to carry the passenger and the trunk from Sydney to Hobart. The trunk was taken out of the passenger's possession and put into the hold by one of the company's servants, in accordance with their authority. The trunk may have been in a different category from ordinary cargo although the Judge confessed his inability to detect the difference, but in any case that point was immaterial, as the trunk was being carried for reward. The shipping company, therefore, as common carriers were liable for failure to deliver up the goods to their rightful owner—unless the eighth clause on the back of the passenger's ticket absolved them from all responsibility, as they claimed it did. The Judge quoted Section 5 of the Sea Carriage of Goods Act, 1924, which precludes the owners of a ship from making any condition relieving them of liability for failure to deliver goods received by them for carriage in the ship, or whereby the obligation to properly deliver up the goods is weakened, lessened or avoided. Any attempted stipulation to the effect said the learned Judge, was illegal, and he therefore condemned clause eight on the passenger's ticket as illegal, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

This ruling of the Hobart Practice Court will be read with interest, if not with profit, by travellers all over the world. The decision may not be always successful in citation as a precedent, but it may be useful to have at hand as a reference. In any case, the facts are interesting as an example of the attempts which are made by some steamship companies to contract themselves out of all liability for anything once they have accepted the passenger's or shipper's money. The Hobart decision denies the right or power of a steamship company to evade the law by the simple process of stating in microscopic type that it intends to evade and ignore its lawful responsibilities. So long as the passenger does not exceed the limit stipulated for luggage to be carried without extra charge, the price of the passage includes the responsibility of the shipping company as clear as if it were distinct and separate charge had been made for the baggage. The point is clear enough from the common-sense point of view, but the decisions of Judges are not always in accord with the commonsense conclusions arrived at by those who are not so learned in the law. After this Hobart decision, however, there is hope for a revised bill of lading which shall protect the interests of those who pay the freight as well as those who receive it. There is, of course, the point of view that mutual interest is served best by a "gentleman's agreement" (with the gentlemanliness all on the side of the steamship company). It is the making of fraudulent and vexatious claims which has led to the denial of responsibility. But if shipping companies want public sympathy and support in their attitude it is necessary for them to be generous and prompt in the settlement of claims that are reasonable.—Ez.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends are announced in the latest Straits papers:—
Neylor 15 per cent. for year ended 31.12.1919 payable March 25th.
Malakoff 15 per cent. final making 20 per cent. for year ended 31.12.1919 payable 31.12.1920.
Jinmah 10 per cent. interim account year ending 30.12.1920 payable 31.12.1920.
Bukit Timah 4 per cent. for year ended 31.12.1919 payable 31.12.1920.

THE SEIYUKAI.

A CHAPTER OF DISCLAIMERS.

The Seiyukai held a Councilors' meeting at which Mr. Hara, the President, in the course of a speech dismissed with scorn the allegations that the Seiyukai intended to spend several million yen on the purchase of votes at the forthcoming general election, and that the Government had a scheme of big interference with the election in mind for the purpose of securing a majority. The President of the Seiyukai declared that the party had no such base intentions; its sole concern was to fight the coming election with the weapon of the principles and assertions of the party. He dwelt upon the undesirable nature of the Universal Suffrage Bills which brought about the recent dissolution of the House of Representatives, laying special stress upon their being calculated to menace the present social organisation. He recalled with profound regret that Mr. Shimada, in the course of his speech in the House in support of the Universal Suffrage Bill, went so far as to express distrust of the conscription system, which formed an important factor of the national defence. The Opposition parties, Mr. Hara proceeded, were very loud in their assertions that the adoption of the universal suffrage system was in accord with the popular wishes, and in the face of this claim it was very singular that, so far from being jubilant over the dissolution of the House of Representatives, which they might very well regard as a unique opportunity of satisfying popular wishes, they took exception to the action of the Government which they denounced as unconstitutional, on the ground that the Government dissolved the Diet despite the full anticipation of the defeat of the Universal Suffrage Bills. This curious attitude on the part of the Opposition parties rather gave colour to the rumour that they were in their heart of hearts, desirous of the Bills being rejected in the House, thus avoiding the contingency of the dissolution of the House. It was obvious that the destruction of class differences underlay the claim of the Universal Suffragists for the abolition of the tax qualification, and yet there was at present a curious silence among the Opposition parties regarding their demand for the destruction of class differences. This laid them open to the charge of bad faith, if not of dishonest practices. The Opposition parties accused the Government of underhand policy, declaring that it simply took refuge in the universal suffrage issue as an ostensible reason for the dissolution of the House of Representatives, while as a matter of fact the many difficult questions which beset it compelled it to have recourse to the extreme measure of dissolving the Diet. This accusation, the Premier emphatically denied as entirely unfounded. If the Government was really in such a predicament as it was represented by the Opposition parties to be it was prepared to quit office with a good grace. In the Premier's opinion, this was the sort of tactics invented by the Opposition to discredit the Government in the public eyes as they were unable to face the real facts boldly. The present Government was in power, simply because it was conscious of its duty of undertaking the onerous obligation of State administration at the present juncture; it had no intention whatever of sticking to power without justification.

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS.

LARGE NUMBER FOR U.S. POSSESSIONS.

The total emigration of Japanese to the United States from the port of Kobe, during the year of 1919, was 2,577. Of this number, 1,384 were men and 1,093 were women according to the emigration authorities. Besides those who went to America to take up their permanent residence, there were 242 more Japanese, chiefly officials and business men, who visited the United States during the year. The statistics show that altogether there were 7,722 Japanese left Kobe during the past year for foreign parts. Of this number, 1,432 were sixteen years and men on business that carried them to other countries. Great Britain received 518 of this number. Siberia and Russia, 178. About 122 went to Singapore, 131 to Hongkong, 103 to Manila, 54 to Dutch East Indies and 24 to India. Among the emigrants 767 women went to Hawaii, 283 men and 177 women went to Canada, 136 men and 19 women went to the Philippines, 724 men and 537 women went to Brazil. Others went to Chile, the Argentine and South Africa.

BUSY CONSULAR STAFF.

SWAMPED WITH WORK.

At the present time the American Consular staff at Kobe is one of the busiest organizations in the entire Far East, says the Japan Advertiser. Besides the interests of their own Government, the American staff is looking after the affairs of the Argentine, Belgium, Switzerland and Panama. These Governments are temporarily without representatives in the southern port city of Japan, and the obliging servants of Uncle Sam have kindly volunteered to step in and fill the gap.

On top of this extra service, the American shipping interests in Kobe are growing by leaps and bounds and now the American flag, flying from the mast head of a vessel in Japan's busiest port, is the rule rather than the exception. This marvellous growth of mercantile trade means more labour at the Consulate and today the offices of the Consular representatives of the United States in Kobe are more like the abode of a live, bustling, energetic business house than the hazy quiet places where one was accustomed to go and make inquiries about passports and visa marriage licences and the like in the olden days.

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A GRANDFOLD WOMAN OF JAPAN

PILGRIMAGE OF AN AUTHOR IN SEARCH OF CHRIST.

Mr. Masujiro Honda, writes in the Japan Advertiser:—

Madame Kajiko Yajima, one of the most distinguished women of Japan and certainly the oldest of them all, has just sailed for the coming international conference in London of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the World. She is in her 88th year, and is generally expected to be the most aged of the delegates representing various nationalities. Besides this distinction, her appearance in kimono in the Conference hall may at least rouse the curiosity of the assembly. As far as I know there is only one Japanese man but no woman in the British capital who goes about in public in his national costume, as the late Kakuro Okakura, curator of Japanese art in the Boston Art Museum, used to do in the United States.

A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

We of young Japan attach much moral importance to the very name of Yajima, because a Yajima, our old lady's sister, became the wife of the great Kumamoto patriot and scholar, Shonan Yokai, who stood for opening this country to foreign intercourse and was assassinated by a conservative fanatic in the second year of the restored Imperial régime. A former M.P., Tokyo Yokai, who was once President of the Doshisha School at Kyoto, is the only one of this progressive lineage under Lord Hoakawa, while his only daughter is Mrs. Miyako Ebina, wife of the newly elected President of the same Christian university. Madame Yajima has two more distinguished nephews, Ichiro Tokutomi of the Kokumin Shinbun and Kenjiro Tokutomi of literary fame. The younger of the Tokutomi brothers, accompanied by his wife, has recently returned from his second visit to the Holy Land and is going to write another "Diary of a Pilgrimage" in Japanese. One evening before leaving, Madame Yajima addressed an assembly of young women journalists and writers in Tokyo, and told them experiences of her long career. Amongst other things, she interested her audience immensely with an account of how she became a temperance woman. She married quite young, and her husband, though a good man in other respects, was addicted to drinking. By the time they had seven children, nothing was left to support them. As an antidote for his bad habit, she began to learn to take sake herself, with the idea of making her husband reflect. "What would become of their dear ones if the parents went on drinking like this?" She was scarcely able to keep him company over a few small cups, however, before he told on her general health and her eyesight began to fail. She saved her own life, however, she thought, in order to save her children; she secured a divorce and swore never again to touch the sake cup! She came up to Yedo when she recovered her health, and early in the Meiji era she became a pioneer woman teacher in a Christian girl's school in Tsukiji. Here salary was ten yen a month, an unparalleled pay when the price of rice was only one-twelfth of what it is now. In those pioneer days of Japan's westernization, as she told me years ago, our Madame Yajima was one of a few women who first dressed their hair in sakubaku or a pseudo-European style and wore American shoes, for which anti-foreign conservative roughs used to spit upon her!

A NOVELIST'S PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. Kenjiro Tokutomi was criticized a few years ago for some unsympathetic remarks about his distinguished aunt's motive in becoming a temperance worker, in one of his writings. He too was a pioneer in the Japanese field of modern fiction, but in the early days of his career, about 25 years ago, he unfortunately indulged too much in personal references, or in "model" stories. "Hototogisu" since translated into English and published in America, and "Kuroshio" that followed are notorious instances. What a social stigma was unjustly placed on some men and women of distinction! All the same, however, Mr. Tokutomi's readers remain faithful to him, and his last book "Shinshu" is understood to have brought to him enough money for the couple to make a tour of the world lasting more than a year. His curious fellow-craftsmen say that an ambitious publisher contributed a large sum to Mr. Tokutomi's travelling expenses in order to be allowed to bring out his "Diary of a Second Pilgrimage" and thereby put his business on a permanent basis. Anyhow, in "Shinshu" or "New Spring," the popular novelist has confessed that, reaching the proverbial end of human existence at 50 at the time of its writing, he was going to live a new, more consecrated life. To the Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent at New York, Mr. Tokutomi said that he went to Jerusalem for a second time expecting, as he did more than ten years ago, to see the second advent of Christ, but was again disappointed. In leaving Japan he felt sure some remarkable event would take place in 1919, but so far nothing of the kind has happened to him or to the world.

NO CHRIST IN JERUSALEM.

"Christ was not there," said Mr. Tokutomi seriously. "Jerusalem is filled with stones upon which tombs and churches are built thickly so that there is no room for the Saviour to reappear. But we long for a new religion, as the religion of keeping Christ eternally on the cross is of no use. The cross itself is a gloomy yoke, and the present faith has been suffocating Christ with crosses, tombs, and churches for nearly 20 centuries now. We want a simple religion, warm, bright, shining over the entire world."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Mr. Tokutomi also spoke to the same correspondent about other countries he has seen this time. Germany in hopeless condition, he thought, would rise again as France did after the Franco-Prussian war; or as the young whelp must be beaten down to make it thrive better. The British, proud and conservative though they are, always strive to introduce new ideas and institutions. This apparent inconsistency and irregularity was the secret of England's victory over Germany's rigid uniformity devoid of individual initiative. The Japanese admirer of Leo Tolstoy regretted that he could not go to Russia this time as he had fully intended to. But he did not despair of her chaotic conditions, which he likened to the appearance of Christ upon the stage, which had been seen. It is better, he says, to let oats grow and reap the crop in time than to destroy the whole farm. The English poet Edward Carpenter impressed Mr. and Mrs. Tokutomi most of all persons they met in different parts of the world. "In short," he said, "Carpenter is a Tolstoy without his Slavonic passions and desires without any ambition and therefore with a clear head and a simple character. I paid a visit to the grave of John Bright at Manchester, because my first character sketch was about him. He lived a simple life, and his grave is equally unostentatious." In Italy, which reminded the travelling pair of Sakurajima Isle near Kagoshima, he addressed a small group of artists on a beautiful lake. When they left the place, a tricoloured Italian flag ornament was presented to Mrs. Tokutomi.

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MINORITY.

THE EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.

In the course of a speech he made at the second annual general meeting of the Ceylon European Association, held at Nandy, Ceylon, on February 28th, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, Chairman, made a statement on the question of constitutional reform. This statement, which we publish below, is important and interesting because it shows the European attitude, as distinct from that of the Ceylonese, on a question which is being very actively debated in that Colony at the present time.

Mr. Figg said:—You will remember that at our last meeting the Council put before you its report on the proposed alterations in the Constitution of the Colony, and you approved of the recommendations which it made. That report was in due course submitted to His Excellency the Governor and forwarded through him to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Excellency was kind enough to receive a Committee of the Council which put before him the views of the Association. His Excellency, as you are aware, is leaving for England shortly for the purpose of discussing the proposed alterations with the Home Government. In the meanwhile we have no information as to the changes which he has recommended, so that the position remains largely the same as it was last year, and the views expressed in our report continue to be those to which this Association is pledged. So far as we can gather, the views of other Communities do not appear to have undergone any material modification with the exception of a suggestion by Mr. H. J. O. Berrins put forward at an interview which he and a few others had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that, instead of the special representation of minorities, the Europeans and others, who must in the ordinary course of events be out-voted at the polls, should have their members elected by the whole electorate. As

a suggestion perhaps has its attractions, but as a practical proposition it is difficult to believe that it means it to be seriously considered. The result, of course, would be that the European, Burgher and Mohammedan members would be really elected by the Sinhalese and Tamils. I have no doubt that the Council will have your fullest support in opposing that suggestion. The Burgher Community have lately published a short outline of their views which are of interest inasmuch as they do not appear to differ essentially from our own, excepting on the question of what is called the minority. The discussion of this topic has continued from time to time. So far as your Council are aware, no one has yet put forward a solution of the problem as to how

A GOVERNMENT IN A MINORITY is to govern. Certain misleading statements as to the position in Jamaica and India were explained to you by the Council in a circular issued early in the year. In some quarters the demand for complete self-government has become more insistent. It is, I think, the unspoken opinion of this Association, that the prosperity of this Island can be maintained only by the preservation of British Rule, and I am confident that such is the opinion of the majority of the people of this Island. I hope some announcement on this subject may be obtained by a deputation which I may tell you the Secretary of State to the Colonies has consented to receive for the purpose of explaining to him our views on the Reform of the Constitution. Several members of the Council who are going home to England shortly have consented to form the deputation. You have already accepted the Council's recommendation that we should press for a reconstitution of the Colonial Office with a view to bring it more closely in touch with the Island's affairs. In order to obtain the views of other Colonies, copies of our report were forwarded to Mauritius, Ceylon, West-Hat-Wel, Federated Malay States, Protectorate States of Sarawak and North Borneo, Hongkong, Gibraltar, Straits Settlements, Malacca and Cyprus who replied expressing in general terms their willingness to co-operate. I myself in travelling further East had the opportunity of discussing this question with leading men in the Malay States, Singapore and Hongkong, and as a result of these discussions I have little doubt that should we ask for the co-operation of other Crown Colonies towards obtaining a more sympathetic form of Colonial Government, we shall have their hearty support. I think that is all I have to say on the subject of Constitutional Reform.

HOSTILITY NO BETTER. Turning now to other events of public importance, there was initiated in a certain section of the Press and elsewhere immediately after the removal of the censorship, what appeared to be a campaign of hostility to the British in this Colony. You will remember it. I believe it was the subject of general comment. It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that it had for its purpose the stirring up of ill-feeling in the minds of ignorant persons both here and in England. Your Council felt that in these circumstances it should indicate the unwillingness of this Association to co-operate in any degree with those who were apparently striving to bring the British Administration of the Colony into contempt. About the same time we received an invitation from the Secretaries of the Ceylon National Congress, asking the Association to send representatives to the National Congress, which was to be held in London. The invitation coincided approximately with the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "A Case for Constitutional Reform in Ceylon," issued by a Joint Committee of the Ceylon National Association and the Ceylon Reform League. Those of you who may not have read it will sufficiently appreciate its nature when I tell you that it accuses the British Administration of this Island of being responsible for the decline of the people's loyalty, the growing and stunting of their powers, and capacities. People who have lost their self-respect and self-respect under the baneful influence of Crown Colony Administration, in which the Bureaucracy has not the saving grace of true sympathy with the high ideals and principles of British

(Continued at foot of next column)

WEATHER REPORT

March 31st, at 12.10—No return from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations: a weak anti-cyclone is situated to the north of the Yangtze.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.39 inches, against an average of 6.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MARCH 31st, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	8 a.						
Naguro	5 a.						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Osaka							
Naha							
Yokohama							
Bonin Island							
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.51	40	89	NW	1	of
Hankow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tientsin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hankiang	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Changsha	"	30.18	48	97	NW	1	r
Griffith	"	30.14	48	100	N	1	r r
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.99	63	90	N	1	of
Amoy	8 a.	30.00	64	91	NW	1	o
Suway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tientsin	"	30.01	69	98	W	2	b
Tientsin	"	29.95	68	96	N	1	b
Tientsin	"	29.95	69	98	N	2	b
Kobe	"	29.98	75	98	N	4	b
Pescadore	"	29.98	72	98	SEW	3	b
Canton	"	29.96	69	95	SEW	1	b
Hongkong	"	29.98	71	92	N	0	ed
Gapi Rock	"	29.94	70	98	SEW	4	of
Macao	"	29.94	70	98	SEW	4	of
Yokohama	9 a.						
Hankow	"						
Peking	"						
Shanghai	7 a.	29.93	72	64	SEW	4	b
Tientsin	"	29.91	73	77	N	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.90	77	91	N	8	b
Aparr	8 a.						
Nagapan	"						
Manila	"	29.98	78	89	NE	1	b
Legpi	"	29.97	84	94	NW	2	b
Yokohama	"	29.95	75	91	NW	1	g
Yokohama	"						
Singapo	"	29.92					
Giam	4.30	29.92				4	o
Labuan	5 a.	29.71	78	91	NW	4	o

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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SHANGHAI	"CHIHU"	On 1st April, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st April, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 3rd April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 3rd April, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 6th April, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 6th April, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUIKOW"	On 8th April, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th April, 4 P.M.

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"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 9th Apr., at 1 P.M.

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"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama & Havana	10th April.
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April.
"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	15th May.
"EUBYMACHUS"	via Panama	15th May.

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LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANCA" (Cargo only)	6,000	5th Apr.	MASSILLON, L'OR & ANTWERP
"KRIYA"	8,000	15th Apr.	MASSILLON, L'OR & ANTWERP
"DILWARA"	5,400	15th Apr.	S'pore, Colombo, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-AFRIAN SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	15th Apr.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th April.	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th May.	Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APOAS"	4,800	3rd Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	4th Apr. (Flight)	Shanghai.
"NORE"	6,700	6th Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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